The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII....NO. 5376. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Prospect of a Speedy Collision Between Turkey and Greece.

Greece Rejects the Sultan's Ultimatum and Diplomatic Relations Cease.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs in Spain and Cuba.

Proceedings in the Senate and House Yesterday.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Grecian Government Rejects the Demands of the Sultan—Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Countries at an End.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Correspondenz this afternoon publishes the following news, which, it says, was received from a Greek source:

ATHENS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The Government rejects the summons of the Sultan amid great popular enthusiasm.

The semi-official *Correspondenz* of this city has the following special dispatch:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday Night, Dec. 14.

The Greek Minister and several of the Greek residents here have left Constantinople.

The same paper publishes a dispatch from Athens stating that the Turkish Minister has left that city, and that the people made enthusiastic demonstrations before the American, English, Prussian and Russian Embassies.

SPAIN.

The Peaceful Termination of the Cadiz Insurrection Due to the American Consul—Unsettled Condition of the Country.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The telegraphic correspondent of the *Daily News* this morning says that the peaceful termination of the insurrection at Cadiz is entirely attributable to the good offices of R. F. Farrel, the American Consul in that city.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Political affairs are still in an unsettled condition, both here and throughout the country. There is great distress among the poor of Madrid, and trade of every kind is almost at a standstill. Many people are leaving the city, fearing new troubles.

The Government has commenced prosecutions against several journals of this city for publishing articles approving the Cadiz insurrection.

Gen. Dulce has gone to Cadiz. He will embark from that port to-morrow for Havana, to assume the duties of Captain-General of Cuba, *vice* Lersundi, removed.

The *Correspondencia* to-day denies that there was any truth in the story of the projected *coup d'état* in favor of Duke Montpensier at Cadiz. The Duke on reaching Cordova, found that the movement at Cadiz was in the interest of the Democracy; and further, that it had been suppressed by the Government. He, therefore, voluntarily returned to Lisbon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament Yesterday—Speech of the Queen.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The members of the House of Commons attended at the bar of the House of Lords to-day when a brief speech from the Queen was read by Royal Commission. It is as follows:

"Since the time when Her Majesty deemed it right to call you together for the consideration of many grave and important matters, several vacancies have occurred in the House of Commons owing to the acceptance of office from the Crown by members of that House. It is therefore Her Majesty's pleasure that opportunity may be given to issue writs for supplying the vacancies so occasioned; and that after suitable recess you may proceed to the consideration of such matter as will then be laid before you."

At the conclusion of the reading the Commons withdrew to their Chamber.

The House of Lords then adjourned to meet on the 16th of February next.

The House of Commons also adjourned to meet on the 29th of December.

Writs have been issued for elections to fill the vacant seats in the House.

Mr. John Bright has issued an address to his constituents in Birmingham preliminary to his reelection. He says:

"I have accepted office in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and must obtain your sanction. I trust the confidence you have so long placed in me will not be withdrawn."

Wm. E. Baxter, member of the House of Commons for Montrose, has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty.

The new Ministry have decided to recall Earl Mayo from India and retain Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy for one year, at the expiration of which the Marquis of Salisbury will be appointed to that post.

Memorials to the Queen, asking for the release of the Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the Kingdom, were circulated and extensively signed at all the Catholic churches, on Sunday last.

CUBA.

Search for Political Offenders—Conflicting Rumors Regarding the Insurrection—Spanish Troops Dissatisfied.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Government is actively engaged in searching for political offenders, and many arrests have been made in this city and in the interior. Some of the parties arrested are well known in the community.

Count Valmaseda came to Havana on Sunday last from Nuevitas to confer with the Captain-General. He returned to Nuevitas yesterday with reinforcements. Additional troops will be forwarded to him.

Two battalions left Havana yesterday for the interior.

The steamer *Aspona* has arrived with the first reinforcements from Spain. Two steam transports with 2,000 troops are expected to arrive to-morrow.

A battalion of volunteers reached Holguin on the 6th inst., and raised the siege of the hospital there. The insurrectionists withdrew from the town, which is now entirely in the hands of the Government.

It is expected that Count Valmaseda will march immediately from Nuevitas, and make an attack upon Bayamo, the stronghold of the revolutionists.

Various and conflicting rumors are in circulation in regard to the late military operations in the interior. Cubans here say the Government troops have suffered defeat; but their assertions are not confirmed by the reports from the seat of war.

A correspondent of the New-York Times, at Bayamo, reports that the character of the war is changing. The Spanish troops are disgusted with the lenient and generous policy of the Government in pardoning rebels, and refuse to give or receive quarter. The revolutionists are confident, expecting disturbances in Spain, which will prevent the sending out of reinforcements to the island. At the same time, the planters are more anxious to secure their sugar crops than to fight, and are generally sympathizers with the revolution.

Parties in Havana who advocate the cause of revolution claim that the insurgents are receiving supplies of arms and even reinforcements of men from the United States.

It is believed that an expedition in aid of the insurrection here is organizing in Nassau. The Government has taken steps to prevent it from reaching the shores of Cuba.

The report of the death of Figueredo is untrue.

The *Diario* reports that since the defeat of the rebels at Moron, that parish has been perfectly tranquil. It states that among the rebel officers killed in that battle were two persons represented to have been Colonels in the Mexican army.

THE PLAINS.

Settlement of Indians Upon their Reservations—The Hostile Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Gen. Harney arrived last night from the Upper Missouri, where he has been superintending the location of Indian Reservations. The different tribes were settled on separate reservations, as follows:

On the first reservation, at the mouth of Whitestone Creek, above Fort Randall, are a portion of the Brules, Ogallalas, and Plattes. Among these are the French half-breeds, Bordeau, Carri, Bissonette, and Charlie Garrian. The Indians here number 2,500. They seemed contented and were enjoying their dances. The Cheyenne Reservation is located below the mouth of Big Cheyenne River. The tribes are those of the two sons of Kettle, the Arcs, Minconjous, and Lower Yanktons, about 2,000 in number. Next Spring the Indians at this point will amount to 6,300 in all. The next point established is on Grand River below Fort Rye, with portions of the Upper Yanktons, Uncapaches, Cutheads, Black Feet, and Sioux, numbering 4,500. The balance of the above tribes are out hunting. Should they all come in it would swell the number at this point to 11,000. Spotted Tail was at the forks of White River, with Bear, Standing Elk and Big Mouth, and other Indian celebrities recently from the North Platte. There were some Brule war parties with them. A reservation will be established at this point for the Brules, and it is in contemplation to establish another at Moreau, below Grand River, for the Blackfeet and Sioux, who are drawing supplies from Grand River. Although it was late in the season when the operations were commenced, 9,000 Indians are now fed. The reservations are well supplied with the necessaries of life, and the Indians are comfortable.

Gen. Harney will visit Washington and endeavor to persuade Congress to ratify the treaty made in July last with the Sioux. The greatest fear of the Indians is that they will starve.

An Ellsworth (Kansas) letter of the 10th inst. says Gen. Sully has arrived at Fort Harker. Gen. Sheridan's camp was below Fort Dodge. The General thinks that with the exception of roving bands of young braves, who still continue to infest the roads and attack small parties, the hostile Indians have taken refuge in the Comanche country, where the campaign will be conducted this Winter. Gen. Sully thinks it will be impossible to end the war this Winter, on account of the character and extent of the country in which the savages have taken refuge.

Burning of a School-House at Andover, Mass.—Two Murder Cases.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Packard Free School building, in Andover, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $30,000; insured for $16,000.

The Supreme Court, at Cambridge, disposed of two murder cases to-day. The first was that of Andrew Donnelly, charged with killing Jacob Hanscome, overseer of the East Cambridge Almshouse, where the accused was detained as a pauper. The case was decided on medical testimony, and the prisoner was sent to the State Insane Asylum in Taunton.

In the second case, John McCoint, of Somerville, was accused of causing the death of his wife by blows while she was intoxicated. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for fourteen years.

A young man named Canute A. Dias, a native of Jamaica, is under arrest and bail on a charge of passing counterfeit Mexican coin.

The Reported Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

An Omaha special, dated yesterday, says: "The General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad characterizes a dispatch, dated San Francisco, Dec. 14, stating that the Union Pacific Railroad has been blocked by snow since the 4th inst., as maliciously false. There were heavy snow-storms a week ago, which caused interruption in communication for a few miles east of Cheyenne only one day, and west of Cheyenne not quite two days. Since then trains have been running regularly. The same storm delayed the trains on the roads east and south of Omaha from twelve to twenty hours longer. To-day Superintendent Snyder telegraphed to the Postmaster-General that the Union Pacific was ready to convey the overland mails to Evanston, 957 miles west of Omaha. The road is clear of snow the entire length."

Discussion of Confederation in Newfoundland—Gloomy State of Affairs.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Advices from Newfoundland state that the question of confederation is being warmly discussed, and there is a growing feeling in favor of the colony joining the Dominion. The Press, with the exception of two or three papers, strongly advocate union. The colony is in a miserable condition from the successive failures of the fisheries and from other causes, and the people are beginning to believe that any change would be for the better.

Considerable anxiety is felt about the troopship *Simoom*, which left England on the 18th of November with troops for Halifax.

Destructive Fire at Columbia, S. C.—Two Firemen Killed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The large four-story building on Main-street, Columbia, known as Gregg's Hall, was burned yesterday. It included the crockery establishment of Gregg & Co., the broker's office of Gregg, Palmer & Co., the photographing gallery of Mears & Hix, and Clendening's restaurant. The loss is $50,000, two-thirds of which is covered by insurance.

Two firemen, named Carrington and Squire, were killed by a falling wall, and several others were severely if not mortally injured.

Massachusetts Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The new Board of Aldermen stands seven Republicans to five Democrats, and the Common Council, thirty-nine Republicans to twenty-one Democrats.

At Lynn, yesterday, James N. Buffum, Citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected. Lowell elected Jonathan P. Folsom, Republican, Mayor, by 150 majority over E. B. Patch, running on the Citizens' ticket. In Charlestown E. L. Norton, Republican, was elected Mayor with but slight opposition.

The North Carolina Legislature—Disastrous Fire at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The House of Representatives to-day postponed the consideration of various railroad bills till the second Monday in January.

The Senate passed a resolution disapproving the action of the Legislative Committee in purchasing eight thousand acres for a penitentiary, and directing the Public Treasurer not to issue the bonds agreed to be paid.

A disastrous fire this morning destroyed the Market-house and Town Hall, the restaurant of Daniel Lewis, and the jewelry store of Theo. Moss. The loss is heavy and there was but little or no insurance. The fire was accidental and was confined to the above buildings with great difficulty.

The Pacific Coast—Mining Matters in Arizona and California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Advices from Prescott, Arizona, to Nov. 23, have been received. There has been no recent Indian troubles, and the mails were arriving regularly. The weather was wintry and snow had been falling for three days.

A party who went to Black Canyon to work Placer Mine, returned to Prescott for supplies. They report that they made from $6 to $8 per day while there.

The Imperial Mining Company has levied an assessment of $25 per share, delinquent Jan. 18.

The United States Gunboat *Ossipee* has sailed on a cruise.

Burning of a Hotel in St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Pacific House, in St. Joseph, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is $75,000, and is insured for $45,000. Mr. Bagwell, lessee, loses furniture to the amount of $25,000, and is insured for $12,500. The hotel was crowded with travelers, and several narrow escapes were made during the fire.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—While trying to navigate the iceboat through the Delaware and Raritan Canal to-day below this city, five men, residents of Trenton and workmen on the iceboat, were drowned.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—The two men named Fairbrother and Harwood, who were on trial here for setting fire to the Augusta Arsenal, have been acquitted and discharged from custody.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—Sally Anderson, who was under sentence of death for arson, and was released on Saturday by Judge Underwood, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground of the illegality of the Court that tried her, under the Fourteenth Amendment, was rearrested yesterday by order of the Mayor.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 15.—George Metcalf's straw shops in Medway, Mass., erected about a year ago, were completely destroyed by fire this morning, about 6 o'clock. Cause unknown. The loss is estimated at $10,000; the insurance is $8,000.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—The total number of deaths in this city during 1868 to date, was 4,647, against 4,554 in 1867. The river has risen nearly one foot since Saturday, and is rapidly closing in front of the city. The Mayor has invited Horace Greeley to dine with him to-morrow. Mr. Greeley has accepted the invitation.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Dec. 15.—Dr. Fenwick, one of the principal physicians here, has been committed for trial on a charge of committing a rape on a girl 16 years of age.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Messrs. Shanley, of Canada, have taken the contract for completing the Hoosac Tunnel, and deposited the $500,000 securities with the Governor of Massachusetts.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—In the case of Peter Philips, sentenced to be hung next Friday, for the murder of his wife, a *habeas corpus*, returnable Feb. 9, was granted to-day by Judge Underwood, on a plea by the counsel that the Court of Appeals which decided against the appeal taken in Philips' case was not a legal Court, the Judges being disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment.

WALKERTON, Ontario, Dec. 15.—John Hoag, the murderer of Stephen Neubecker, was hanged at 11 o'clock this morning.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 15.—The racing which was to have taken place to-day has been postponed until Thursday, on account of the rainy weather.

WASHINGTON.

The Election Fraud Committee—The Mississippi Election—Revenue Matters—The Whisky Tax.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

THE ELECTION FRAUD COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee to investigate the New-York election frauds, under the resolution of the House yesterday, was announced to-day, as follows: Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, Chairman; Hon. A. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Elections Committee; Ex-Gov. Blair, of Michigan; O. J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stevens' successor; Mr. Hopkins, of Wisconsin; Judge Marshall, of Illinois, and R. T. Hubbard, Esq., of Connecticut, two of the ablest Democrats of the House. They will hold their sessions in New-York.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The Reconstruction Committee held another session to-day, and heard further testimony from Messrs. Flournoy and Gibbs, of Mississippi, on the manner in which the election in that State was conducted. This testimony is to the effect that in seven counties, which are named, Gen. Gillem's election officers either willfully neglected or failed to conduct the election in accordance with the Reconstruction laws, and that in these counties masses of Republican voters were driven away from the polls, and the large majorities against the Constitution were the result of fraud, intimidation and violence. Throwing out these seven counties leaves a majority of 8,800 for the Constitution. The Committee have come to no conclusion, but it is not improbable that they will report in favor of a revision of the vote in the light of this testimony, and recommend that the State be admitted under the Constitution as presented.

REVENUE MATTERS.

It will be satisfactory to the public to learn that the Supervisor appointment question will soon be settled. Only two places remain to be filled now—those for Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, and it is more than probable that they will be disposed of within a week or ten days. Mr. Rollins has not resigned, and Mr. Cummings, who has been nominated for the position, is still in the limbo of the Committee, awaiting judgment. This is the exact situation of the affair. All else is the mere speculation of correspondents and the opinions of politicians.

THE WHISKY TAX.

No one here credits the statements, which appear to obtain some degree of confidence elsewhere, that an effort will be made to increase the tax on whisky to its old standard. Prominent Government officials hold that for the interests of the revenue nothing could be more disastrous, and the common sense of Congress will certainly preserve it from committing the absurdity of altering it. The leading members of the Ways and Means Committee are satisfied with the present working of the law, and regard its continuance as the best possible for the Government.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Hulburd's Committee on Public Expenditures will meet to-morrow morning, organize, and proceed at once with the Alaska investigation. Among the first witnesses who will be called will be Mr. Treasurer Spinner, Mr. Banker Riggs, Mr. Congressman Baldwin, and probably several of the correspondents who are alleged to have received part of the money. The result is already foreshadowed, and it may be two-fold, showing that the statements are wholly false, and that the public reports on which they are founded were the offspring of certain correspondents with very lively imaginations.

A DELEGATE FROM FLORIDA.

Jonathan C. Gibbs, Esq., a gentleman of decided color, cultivation and intelligence, and enjoying, by virtue of the impeachment upheaval in Florida, the position of Secretary of State under Gov. Reed's administration, arrived here to-day upon business connected with the interests of his State.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

There does not appear to be much foundation for the sensational reports and statements in a New-York paper that the Legal-tender act will probably be decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court Justices. Every one here, who is likely to know anything about the subject, inclines to the very opposite opinion, and nothing whatever has occurred to give rise to the contrary statement.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

Mr. Smythe's aspirations for the Russian Mission are already "squelched," the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs having at their meeting this morning decided to recommend that he be rejected.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The House Naval Committee to-day agreed to the bill reorganizing the Naval Medical service, introduced some time since by Hon. Thos. E. Stewart. It provides for twelve Medical Directors, with the rank of Commodore; eighteen Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Captain; twenty Deputy Inspectors, with the rank of Commander; thirty Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander; and one hundred and twenty Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenants. This is an increase of one grade—that of Commodore.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

The messengers with the electoral votes of Massachusetts and Rhode Island arrived to-day.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A New-England Society was organized in this city to-night, with Samuel C. Fessenden, of Maine, as President. A dinner will be given on the 22d inst., at the Kirkwood House.

CALEB CUSHING.

It is a settled fact, at last, that Caleb Cushing has not gone to Europe, but to New-Grenada, on the Darien Ship canal business.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States was to-day occupied with the hearing of the bank tax cases from New-York, as follows:

Nos. 246, 248 and 252—The cases of the National Bank of the Republic, the National Broadway Bank, and the National Banking Association—involving the question of exemption from State taxation of the certificates of indebtedness of the United States. Argument was concluded.

No. 247—The Bank of New-York *vs.* The Board of Supervisors, involving the question of the exemption of legal-tender notes from State taxation. Argument commenced.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Col. Wynkoop, late agent of the Arapahoe Indians, will be here to-morrow, for the purpose of settling his accounts with the Department. His resignation is still in the hands of Commissioner Taylor, not having been presented to the Secretary of the Interior, and consequently not yet accepted. Bids for furnishing annuity goods to the Indians will be opened at the Indian Office to-day. Reports from the Local Land Office at Huntsville, Ala., show that during November sixty-six farms, embracing about 6,000 acres, were disposed of to persons in that State.

THE NICKEL COINAGE.

A bill has been prepared, which will probably be introduced in Congress in a day or two, having in view the adoption of a change in the nickel coinage of the Government. The bill will make provision for the redemption of the present nickel coinage at the office of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, its place to be supplied by a new issue of the small coin in circulation. Judge Kelley is awaiting the receipt from the United States Mint of specimens of the new designs for the different denominations of nickel coinage. His intention is to have a sufficient number of them to exhibit to all the members of the House, in illustration of the bill which is now in course of preparation.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee have postponed action on the House Copper Tariff bill, to allow the opposing interests to be heard.

RELIEF FOR EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.

Information has been received at the Department of State from the Minister of the United States at Lima of the receipt by him of a bill of exchange for £2,000 sterling, contributed by the citizens of San Francisco and California for the alleviation of sufferings caused by the recent earthquakes in Peru, and of its delivery by him to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country on the 2d of November, 1868.

THE COLORED MEMBER FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. Menard, the colored man who is here claiming a seat in the House, from Louisiana, says the Library Association of Washington did not, as has been stated, address him a note requesting him not to present his claim, but on the contrary urged him to do so. He says he was born free, in the State of Illinois; attended the Liberia College in Ohio, and voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and sat on a jury in that State. He is still without a certificate from Gov. Warmouth.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. J. Stoddard Johnson, bearing the Seymour and Blair electoral vote of Kentucky, arrived here to-day and placed the same in the hands of Senator Wade, and legally attested the certificate. Three other messengers of the kind from different States are now here.

SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

The following is Senator Sumner's resolution as modified and reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, &c., That the people of the United States, sympathizing with the people of Spain in their effort to establish a new order of things, express the confident hope that it will be conducted to the end in such way as to promote the triumph of liberal institutions, and they earnestly appeal to the people of Spain not to allow the present opportunity to pass without securing the immediate emancipation of the slaves and the final abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions; and,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be charged with the duty of communicating this resolution to the Government of Spain.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior setting forth the need of additional room for the business of the Pension and Patent Offices. Referred to the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Wilson presented the memorial of the American Missionary Association in reference to certain matters in the Southern States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial of William Cornell Jewett against granting any further subsidy to the Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts and Michigan asking for equal suffrage. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with an amendment, the joint resolutions offered by him tendering sympathy to the people of Spain.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Finance, reported the resolution offered by Mr. Willey yesterday in reference to the recommendation of the President upon the national debt, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. McCreary objected, and it was laid over.

The following is Mr. Willey's resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate, properly cherishing and upholding the good faith and honor of the nation, do hereby utterly disapprove of and condemn the sentiment and proposition contained in so much of the late annual Message of the President of the United States as reads as follows: (Here follows the paragraph in reference to liquidating the national debt.)

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to prevent the aiding of civil officers by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at a time. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate any information in his possession in reference to the action of the Mixed Commission for the Adjustment of Claims of Citizens of the United States against the Government of Venezuela. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate all information possessed by that Department, and not previously communicated, in regard to Alaska, and particularly in regard to the fur interest therein. Adopted.

ILLEGAL OFFICEHOLDERS.

On motion of Mr. Ferry the Senate took from the table the bill introduced by Mr. Stewart yesterday, to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Ferry said the introduction of this bill made it proper for him to say something in advocacy of the resolution and the bill introduced by him early in the session. The resolution designed to remove the political disabilities imposed on citizens of the Southern States by the Fourteenth Amendment, and the bill to remove the restrictions upon suffrage imposed by the Reconstruction laws. He had introduced them early in the session, hoping that they would be well considered, and would meet the approval of Congress. The first reason why those disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed was, that they were intended originally to be only temporary. The necessity for them at all arose out of the fact that at that time the communities to which they applied were controlled by the slaveholding and landholding classes, who had been leaders in the rebellion. But now that necessity had passed away, and had been succeeded by the organization of loyal State Governments, and therefore the disabilities should be removed. The restrictions upon suffrage, too, should be removed for the same reason that the necessity which had existed for them when they were imposed, has now passed away, and the continuance of them could only tend to irritate and gall those who were the subjects of them. But even a stronger reason for their removal was the fact that the loyal people of those communities have manifested a disposition to disregard them, and to sweep them away. Why should they not be swept away? Because it would be dangerous. He did not believe there was in all that Southern region a man so mad as in view of the result of the late Presidential election to even wish to struggle longer against national supremacy; and if the people did not entertain that wish, what other wish could they entertain but accept the situation and to help build up a great harmonious and prosperous nation. These disabilities did not affect merely the individual to whom they applied. They injured the whole community by creating and keeping in existence a class of political outlaws, sullen, discontented and, from the necessity of the case, promoters of conspiracy against the Government. The bill of the Senator from Nevada, creating a new crime and new penalties, was a striking commentary upon the existence of these disabilities, as it was a logical necessity upon their continuance. If they were to stand, then, of course, they must be enforced by some such measure; otherwise the law imposing them, and all law, would be brought into contempt in these communities. If any one feared that the admission of this class to equal political rights and privileges would be dangerous, he should remember that the same fear had been entertained in regard to the admission of men without property—foreigners and negroes—and had in each case proved to be groundless, as he felt sure it would in this case. The great watchword of the last Presidential campaign, which resulted so gloriously, was "Peace," and the desire of the people was peace.

The passage of these measures would, he was convinced, do much to produce a true and lasting peace throughout the land, and to make ours a Government such as Jefferson contemplated when he framed the Declaration—a Government wherein the rich and the poor, the native and foreign-born citizen, the black man and the white, shall all stand equal before the law, and constitute the elements of a Democracy as broad as the continent and as enduring as the natural life.

Mr. Stewart said there was no one more willing or anxious to remove disabilities than he; but as a condition of doing so he would require reciprocity on the part of those from whom they were to be removed. If they wanted to be restored to the rights and privileges of citizenship they must show a willingness to extend them to others, and this they had never done, but, on the contrary, had exercised what power they had in a most arbitrary manner, as in the late expulsion of the loyal minority of the Georgia Legislature, and the frightening away from the polls of the loyal Republican voters in New-Orleans. He was willing to remove their disabilities as soon as he could see that they were willing to do justice to others, but not sooner.

The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE MILITIA IN THE SOUTH.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate took up his bill to repeal the law prohibiting the organization and arming of the militia in the States lately in rebellion, and he advocated it briefly.

Mr. Edmunds asked whether it would be wise to allow the unreconstructed States of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, whose communities are yet in rebellion, to organize militia.

Mr. Wilson replied that, as these States had Constitutions already framed, which would probably be adopted within a few months, and as they could not have any local legislation for the organization of the militia until their Legislatures could meet under such Constitutions, he thought there would be no danger in making the repeal apply to them as well as to the other States; but if the Senate wished to except them, he would agree to do so.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by excepting Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.

Mr. Hendricks said that if the action of Congress in enacting the prohibition had been wise, he was at a loss to know what had occurred since then to make the proposed repeal proper at this time. The recent transactions in some of the Southern States had not, he thought, shown the local militia to be a very wise instrument of the Government. On the contrary, much evidence was before the country that great wrongs and outrages had been perpetrated by the local militia, and, for his part, if this country were to be governed by military power at all, he preferred that it should be by that kind of military power which was the best regulated and under the most control—the regular army.

Mr. Fessenden thought that the reason for making the prohibition was, that at the time it was made the loyal people of the country and their representatives distrusted the State Governments set up by the President and were not willing that they should have the aid of the local militia to sustain them. That reason no longer existed, the present State Governments being loyal, and they had a right to have, like other State Governments, a local military force at their command. The Senator from Indiana had spoken of the abuses of the militia, but it should not be forgotten—the gross outrages that were constantly being committed for want of a loyal power to prevent them. He was in favor of allowing the organization of militia in all the States lately in rebellion; and as to the proposed exceptions, in his judgment, there was no State which had more need of a militia than Texas. The civil power in all those States was weak. It might be that the civil authorities did not desire to stop the outrages committed there on loyal people, but he could hardly believe that they could countenance a state of society which made their own and all men's lives and property unsafe; and he believed the difficulty to be owing to the extreme hurry of Congress to economize by reducing the army below the force necessary to keep the peace in the South.

Mr. Edmunds said the objection to Mr. Wilson's bill was that it would even allow the organization of a militia hostile to the United States.

Mr. Conkling was astonished that the Senator from Indiana should oppose the organization of a local militia in the rebel States, when his party had complained so loudly that the employment of United States troops there was an outrage, and an onerous and unjustifiable tax upon the people.

Mr. Hendricks replied that the Democratic Party had complained of the employment of the army at the South, because it had been used to set up military Governments instead of civil Governments, which were in operation at the time of the meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress. He wanted to see the Southern States govern themselves according to the American idea, but while they had military Governments he preferred that they should be sustained by the regular army rather than by a local force, which would be wielded by the minority for the oppression of the majority.

Mr. Fessenden said that what the Republican Party had done was to put the governing power of of those States in the hands of the majority of the whole people, instead of intrusting it to the majority of a minority as the Senator from Indiana wished to do.

Mr. Rice favored the bill. The experience of the loyal people of Arkansas had shown that local militia was necessary for their protection. Let Congress put the power in their hands and they would protect themselves.

Mr. Sawyer said that in South Carolina and in the other Southern States the loyal people were unarmed, while the opposing party had plenty of arms, and were not scrupulous in the use of them. The Government of South Carolina was not, he said, a Government of the minority, but was sustained by a majority of the people, including those disfranchised.

Mr. Buckalew, in reply to a remark of Mr. Conkling, that the President had denounced the law which it was now proposed to repeal, said that the President had done so because he believed it to be a violation of the Constitution. The Republican Party had refused to allow the organization of the militia, when they feared it might be used against them, but were willing to allow it now when they hoped to control it.

Mr. Wilson remarked that the militia organized at the South under the present State Governments wore a gray uniform.

Mr. Davis said he had voted against the prohibition originally, because it was a matter upon which Congress had no right to legislate, and he would vote against its repeal now for the same reason. Besides, he believed that this militia was to be used to oppress the people.

Mr. Sawyer replied that the policy of the loyal men was so liberal that under the present State Government of South Carolina, every citizen of the State could hold office. He desired this prohibition to be repealed because a militia was necessary in the Southern States, and because if their Governments were real State Governments, they ought to have the power to organize and call out the militia when necessary.

Mr. Warner, replying to a remark of Mr. Davis about carpet-baggers, said he was proud to be one, having commenced his carpet-bagging in the South under Gen. Grant. The Republican Party in Alabama had acted and desired to act with the utmost liberality toward their opponents. It was the Democratic Party alone that made the presence of troops there at all, and as soon as that party would agree to allow to every citizen freedom of speech and action, the necessity for troops would cease. The carpet-baggers, he said, had brought the State into harmonious relations with the Union by the organization of a State Government, and they would maintain that Government, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must.

Mr. Davis thought that if they were to receive no aid from Washington their Government would have a very fugitive existence.

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

After some discussion of a claim for property destroyed by Gen. Sherman's army at Decatur, Ala., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Eliot offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the supplementary reports of Major-Gen. Wilson concerning the improvement of the Mississippi River at the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids. Adopted.

CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill granting lands to California to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Price offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House the reports made on the Union Pacific Railroad by the Government Director and Special Commissioner. Adopted.

Mr. Shanks offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of having inmates of the Soldiers' Home furnished annually by the Government with two suits of army clothing. Adopted.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution changing the policy in reference to Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Perham offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of arrears of pensions under the sixth section of the act of July 13, 1866. Adopted.

Mr. Pile offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report what further legislation is necessary for the security of life and property, and the promotion of commerce on the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Mungen offered a resolution for the printing of five thousand copies of *Niles' Register*. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Golladay offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting passenger steam vessels from carrying petroleum or other inflammable fluids. Adopted.

Mr. Higby introduced a bill to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Whittemore asked leave to offer a resolution declaring vacant all civil offices in the Southern States which are filled by disqualified persons, and making it the duty of commanders of military districts to fill the vacancies so created.

Mr. Chanler objected.

Mr. Sypher asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the enforcement of the third section of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Chanler objected.

THE EXPENDITURES OF IOWA IN THE WAR.

The bill reported last week from the Committee on Military Affairs, fixing the amount found to be due the State of Iowa on account of claims against the United States for military expenses incurred at $229,848, came up.

Mr. Garfield, in the absence of Mr. Dodge, who had charge of the bill, explained and advocated its provisions. The bill was also supported in debate by Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, Allison and Price.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, argued that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and he moved to add a proviso to the bill that no payment shall be made until after the accounts have been examined and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wood opposed the bill until all of the States were placed on an equal footing in that respect.

Mr. Cullom opposed it on the same ground.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Boyer, Clarke of Kansas, Garfield, Allison, Washburne of Illinois, Mullins, Pruyn, &c.

Finally Mr. Garfield moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 43 to 70.

Mr. Wood moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report back a general bill on the subject.

Mr. Pruyn suggested an amendment to the general law of 1861, to provide for the case of informality in vouchers.

Mr. Wood accepted the amendment, and, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over until the next morning hour.

THE ELECTION FRAUD COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the Select Committee on the New-York Election Frauds, as follows: Lawrence of Ohio, Dawes of Massachusetts, Blair of Michigan, Dickey of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Wisconsin, Marshall of Illinois, and Hubbard of Connecticut.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Schenck moved to go to the business on the Speaker's table, and gave notice, after consultation with the Committee on Ways and Means, that he should move, on the 6th of January, to go into Committee of the Whole on the first special order, which was the Tariff bill. Considering that to-morrow was likely to be the only day for work, announcements of deaths of members being arranged for Thursday and Friday, it had been thought advisable not to make the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the special order before the holidays. He, therefore, gave this notice in order that all persons might be prepared.

Mr. Moorhead, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked Mr. Schenck to yield for a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Schenck said he was perfectly willing to let the motion be made.

Mr. Moorhead made that motion, and remarked that the bill was printed and had been before the country for a long time.

Mr. Brooks inquired what bill was to be taken up in Committee, the short Tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, or the one which the gentleman (Moorhead) had reported as a Sub-Committee?

Mr. Moorhead replied that the short bill was the bill now pending in the Committee of the Whole, and which would be, of course, taken up.

Mr. Brooks—Do you mean to take it up for action?

Mr. Moorhead—For action at once.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—For debate?

Mr. Moorhead—For debate and passage.

Mr. Brooks intimated that it would be very improper, in the present unprepared state of the country and of the House, to take up the Tariff bill and press it to its passage. On the other hand, it was very proper to give notice, such as Mr. Schenck had given.

The question was taken by tellers on Mr. Moorhead's motion, and the vote was 77 yeas and 45 nays.

The yeas and nays were then called, and the motion was agreed to—yeas, 104, nays 69, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Bailey, Banks, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Bowen, Borden, Boyer, Broomall, Buckley, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Callis, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Coburn, Corley, Covode, Dawes, Deweese, Dickey, Dixon, Dockery, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, French, Garfield, Getz, Halsey, Haughey, Heaton, Higby, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hulburd of New-York, Jenckes, Jones of North Carolina, Kelly, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lash, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loughridge, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Mullins, Myers, Newsham, Norris, O'Neill, Perham, Pettis, Plants, Poland, Price, Prince, Randall, Robertson, Scofield, Selye, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Sypher, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Van Horn of New-York, Vidal, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Whittemore, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—104.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Anderson, Archer, Axtell, Baker, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Bromwell, Brooks, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Cary, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Cook, Cullom, Eggleston, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Gravely, Grover, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Humphrey, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Judson, Kerr, Knott, Loan, Marshall, McCullough, Morrissey, Mungen, Newcomb, Niblack, Orth, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Schenck, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Stover, Taber, Taffe, Tift, Trimble, Van Aernam, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wood, Woodward, Young—69.

The House thereupon, at 2:10 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and took up the bill to increase the revenue from duties on imports, and tending to equalize exports and imports.

Mr. Brooks being entitled to the floor when the bill was up at the last session, remarked that the voice of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Moorhead) had been omnipotent in arresting the ordinary course of business and bringing up this bill to secure monopoly to the State of Pennsylvania. He intimated that there would appear to be some sort of collusion between that gentleman and the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Lawrence,) who yesterday offered a resolution looking to the driving out of six anti-tariff members from the City of New-York. It would be shown in that connection that nearly $500,000 had been contributed by the Union League of the City of New-York, in collusion with the Union League of Philadelphia, mostly composed of iron and steel men, to corrupt the elections and carry the States of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania and the anti-tariff State of Maine. The Grand Jury of New-York City had had that subject before it and had prepared a paper constituting an indictment of some of the most eminent men of the country. The honorable Senator from New-York (Morgan) had been summoned to appear before that Grand Jury, to give testimony which would show the immense sums that he had contributed to corrupt elections, but had twice refused to answer the process of the Court, and had only escaped by leaving the city, or by availing himself of his privilege as a member of Congress.

Mr. Myers asked whether the Senator of whom the gentleman was speaking was one of the three State Senators who had voted in Philadelphia last October.

Mr. Brooks declined to yield, and went on to speak of the contributions of A. T. Stewart to the Union League.

Mr. Myers made the point of order that the gentleman was not discussing the question before the Committee.

The Chairman overruled the point of order, remarking that the bill was not a caustic order.

Mr. Brooks was proceeding to speak in the same connection of William E. Dodge, and of the means by which that gentleman had gained possession of his (Brooks') seat in the House, but the Chairman stated that he was unable to see the pertinency of the remarks.

Mr. Brooks then applied himself to the more regular discussion of the Tariff bill. Speaking of the increased duties on copper, he declared that, of all the outrages that had ever been perpetrated on American commerce, none had ever equaled that blow at American shipping. The proposition was atrocious, and it was solely for the interest of a few copper mines in Michigan. Referring to the proposed increase of duties on sal soda, crystal and caustic soda, he said that those substances were used in making paper, and that it was in fact a proposition to increase the price of paper. He spoke of kryolite being put on the free list, and explained it by stating that a Pennsylvania firm had procured from the Danish Government a monopoly of that article, and wanted it admitted duty free, while it was proposed to double and treble the duties on sal soda and caustic soda. He also argued against the proposed increase of duties on plate, glass, salt, iron, carpets, nickel ore and other articles.

The Committee then arose.

Mr. Moorhead moved that the House again go into Committee of the Whole. Agreed to—yeas 91, nays 64. So the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to add to the paragraph on copper, "blue vitriol and sulphate of copper." Agreed to.

Mr. Pike moved to reduce the proposed duty on copper in plate, &c., from forty-five to twenty per cent., and argued in support of the amendment as bearing upon the shipbuilding interests.

Mr. Maynard opposed the amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. Phelps offered an amendment allowing a drawback of duty on imported copper where smelting establishments give bonds to use two tons of copper ore mined in the United States to every ton of imported ore. He advocated the amendment, arguing that it was necessary for the success of copper-smelting establishments.

Mr. Kelly said that Pennsylvania had no copper interests to subserve. There were copper interests, however, to be protected in Michigan, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, and there was not protection enough now to develop those interests. Under this bill, however, all the varieties of copper necessary for smelting would be produced.

Mr. Driggs argued in support of the proposed increase of duty. Out of about one hundred mines in the State of Michigan there were only eleven in operation, forward of protection. If smelting establishments in Baltimore could not live without ruining the copper interest of the United States, they should retire from the business.

Mr. Twitchell moved to add a proviso that copper used in the manufacture of vessels shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Allison opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Phelps, and argued that as no manufactured copper was introduced into the country, the copper-manufacturing establishments at Baltimore and elsewhere had all an absolute monopoly, and there was therefore no necessity for an increased duty on manufactures of copper. He did not admit that there was any greater propriety in allowing drawbacks in favor of the shipbuilding interests than in favor of any other interests. He regretted that the bill was brought up to-day, instead of agreeing to the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The amendment offered by Mr. Twitchell was rejected.

Mr. Maynard argued against the amendment offered by Mr. Phelps. He said it was in contravention of the policy of the bill, which was to encourage domestic mining.

Mr. Phelps suggested that his proposition would be an encouragement to domestic copper mining.

Mr. Spalding moved an amendment, providing that copper in any form used in shipbuilding, and actually imported into the United States for that purpose, shall be entitled to a drawback of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. He said he was in favor of protecting the copper interest, but he did not wish to injure the shipbuilding interest either. He thought his amendment fair compromise.

Mr. Kelly declared that if the shipbuilding interest would give to the copper interests the monopoly they had, no other tariff would be asked. The law gave to the shipbuilding interest the absolute monopoly of the coasting trade, the lake trade and the river trade of the country—greater than all the foreign commerce of the world. There never had been such a monopoly. He approved it, and he was willing to go further, and to remove all tonnage duties from internal trade, and to stimulate by every means the development of internal commerce; but that interest which was protected by the most absolute and grandest monopoly that the United States had ever conceded should not be allowed to crush out the copper interests of Lake Superior, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee.

Without disposing of the pending amendments offered by Messrs. Phelps and Spalding, the Committee rose, and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

CUNNINGHAM THE BIGAMIST.

Conclusion of His Examination—He is Committed to Jail.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CROSS RIVER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

The examination of the bigamist, William Cornell Cunningham, before Justice Lawrence, was concluded this afternoon, and the prisoner committed to White Plains Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. A history of his proceedings has already been given to the public, together with a description of this arrant rogue and swindler.

He came to this village on Wednesday of last week, claiming to be the Attorney of Abner Mead of California, whose three brothers were suffocated in a well at this place two years ago. The elder brother, Marlin, was a bachelor, and left when he died, considerable real estate. The proceeds of this estate Mr. Cunningham desired to get hold of.

The citizens of Cross River and the vicinity have suffered much from thieves and burglars of late, and, as a consequence, are very suspicious of any stranger whose presence among them cannot be satisfactorily explained. Mr. Cunningham was subjected to a severe questioning by a committee of citizens, and as he answered the description of Cunningham, the bigamist, advertised in the New-York Times, and didn't answer the questions satisfactorily, was detained as a suspicious character. Thursday he had a hearing before Cyrus Lawrence, 2d, Esq., when he was confronted by old Mr. Wemple, of East Tarrytown, who identified him as the man who married his daughter Cecelia, a few weeks ago. Nothing further being elicited, the hearing was adjourned to 12 o'clock this morning, and witnesses from New-Paltz, Ulster County, sent for. Unfortunately the clergyman who performed the last ceremony, and one of the witnesses, did not arrive, through some blunder in not sending for them to Sing Sing, where they were awaiting means of conveyance hither. But the last bride, Louisa Amerigh, was here with her marriage certificate. The prisoner attempted no defence. He acknowledged that he had married both women, but said he was not a bigamist, and would so prove upon his trial. He left for White Plains to-night in charge of Constable Smith. He promised when he left to revisit our inhospitable town in two days; said he was a United States detective, and that it was to further Government interests that he married his second wife. The fellow is a perfect enigma; a queer combination of rogue, fool and sharper; a person of pleasing address, but execrable grammar, and worse morals.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Mysterious Case of Supposed Murder in Newark—Coroner's Investigation.

Coroner Chase, of Newark, held an inquest yesterday on the body of George Rice, found dead on the corner of Summit and Bleecker streets, on Sunday morning. The evidence adduced would lead to the belief that the man had been foully dealt with. When found, blood was issuing from the nose and mouth, and his head was bruised. It was at first believed that the injuries were the result of an accident, but subsequent disclosures threw some suspicion on that impression. The following evidence was taken:

John Kirkpatrick testified that he resides at No. 26 Commerce-street, and has been acquainted with deceased for thirty-two years, and that for the past few weeks deceased had resided at his house; Rice left the house on Saturday morning, and he next saw him lying at the foot of the hall stairs, about eight o'clock Sunday morning; also saw a pool of blood in the back yard; deceased always came into the house by the back way; he was in the habit of entering the house by getting on the top of the fence, from that to the shed, and from thence into the house.

Mrs. Eliza Clark testified that she resides at No. 26 Summit-street, and knew George P. Rice; he always came in the front door, which was almost always left unlocked; she heard Mr. Sayers tell Mr. Kirkpatrick that Mr. Rice was down in the yard, either dead or dying; subsequently Kirkpatrick came down with his coat and shoes in his hands, and, looking over the banisters, said, "What the d—l is the matter?" witness replied that Rice was dying; he said, "Why the —— don't he die? what is he so long about it for?" then he came down stairs and kicked Rice three times on the head with his foot; he had no shoes on; witness said, "Don't kick him, he is dying;" Kirkpatrick replied that he was drunk; there is a rear stoop to the house, with five steps leading to the landing; the entrance to the rear is through a gate on the Bleecker-street side; it is a high board fence, and the gate is fastened on the inside with a hook; a person would have to jump up and reach over to unfasten it; the gate was fastened at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and witness saw that it was fastened at seven o'clock on Sunday morning.

Squire Sayrs testified that he resides in the house No. 26 Summit-street, and knew deceased by sight; saw him about seven o'clock Sunday morning lying at the back stoop of the house; he was on the ground with his head resting on the edge of the grass plat and his feet on the bottom step of the stoop; thinks he was the first person that saw Rice lying there; he went up for Mr. Kirkpatrick and could not make him hear; went a second time to Kirkpatrick's bed-room door and told him that Rice was in the back yard dead or nearly dead; he said "Let him die, it's good enough for him;" witness said, "He is really nearly dead and will freeze to death if left there;" he made the same reply as before; witness said, "You won't come down," and he answered "No, let him die;" witness then notified a policeman, and they carried Rice into the front hall; he was taken from there to the Police Station; if persons came up the back stoop, witness, who slept in the second story, generally heard them, but he heard no one that night; when he found Rice in the morning he looked at the gate in particular, and saw that it was fastened; a man, to open the gate, would have to jump his breast on top of it; if Rice had been in the habit of getting in the house from the top of the shed, witness was confident he would have known it.

At this stage of the proceedings, Coroner Chase said that there was further important evidence to be produced, and the case was adjourned.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Continuation of the Argument upon the Rehearing—Order to Show Cause—Ex-Judge Smith's Argument.

August Belmont et al. vs. The Erie Railway Company et al.—The argument in this case was resumed yesterday, at 1:30 P. M., in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Cardozo; counsel being present in full force and the Court chambers overcrowded. On the opening of the case,

Mr. Vanderpoel, on behalf of the Company, and Mr. McIntosh, read an amendment to the original order, to show cause upon which these arguments are heard, and which was granted Nov. 25. The amendment was for the purpose of including and requiring the receiver, Henry E. Davies, also, to show cause with the other parties in the Belmont suit, and to avoid a technical objection raised by Ex-Judge Smith in his argument the previous day.

Ex-Judge Smith said his objections to the amendment proposed were manifest. If the other side considered the objection taken to this whole proceeding as a technical one, and desired to have this amendment put in the order, the amendment was unnecessary. If its effect would be to change in any degree the object or form of this proceeding, it was manifestly unjust, and he could not consent to have the case turned over from one shape to another at this stage of its progress.

A long and animated discussion ensued on the point at issue, and finally as to whether the order should not be made returnable forthwith.

The Court finally agreed to hear Ex-Judge Emott.

[Ex-Judge Emott proceeded with his argument. He said there were one or two authorities cited yesterday, at the adjournment of the Court, by counsel on the other side, as to the legality of either rehearing a motion which a Court had once decided, and upon which it had entered its determination in the form of an order to change the judgment, after that order had been appealed from. Two cases had been cited, one of which Mr. Field handed up to the Court at the time, and which was a case of the Northwestern Insurance Company and an ice company. Counsel had examined that case since it was submitted, and he had not found in it anything to sanction either of his (Mr. Field's) propositions. The case in reality from the Court of Appeals, if it decided anything, showed that the appeal had been demanded as the order was not appealable. The history of the case is that an action was brought upon a fire policy, in equity, to re-form the policy, and to have the insurance money. Judge Ingraham found that the facts were not sufficient to warrant him in changing the policy, but he expressed an opinion that the plaintiffs could recover upon the policy as it stood. He would be compelled, he thought, to dismiss the plaintiffs in the equity case, with liberty to bring a new action. The plaintiffs, without delay, submitted to the order. They found that the policy contained a clause to the effect that the action should be brought within a certain period, and that that period had then expired. They then applied to the Court and obtained from Judge Ingraham a modification of the judgment, namely, instead of his dismissing that suit with leave to bring on a new one, they were non-suited in the action. An appeal was taken, and the General Term affirmed the order, he (counsel) thought, but that case did not reach either of the propositions for which the opposing counsel contended. The Judge, instead of saying "You shall have leave to begin a new suit," said "You shall have leave to amend your present suit." When a judgment has been rendered and no appeal has been taken, the Court had power to modify the form of the order.

Mr. Field put a question to the effect that if Judge Ingraham was dead could another Judge have taken his place in the decision.

Ex-Judge Emott remarked that he was not dead, and that many things could be done to avoid the failure of justice. Nothing had in counsel's opinion been yet adduced to prove that the rehearing was a retrial; that the issues might be had by application to the same Judge, and still less by application to any other. Counsel on the opposite side had stated the Court had power to alter its judgments no matter whether they had been appealed from or not. A judgment was rendered against a party, which he deems erroneous. The other side, discovering that some error was committed to the prejudice of an adversary, instead of arguing that appeal, goes to the Court, makes an application and succeeds in having a judgment altered. When an appeal is taken from the order or judgment it must be taken from that order or judgment as altered. The case of Audobon was mentioned. The action in that case came under the notice of the Common Pleas, but no appeal was taken from the original judgment. The party went out of Court and came back with another suit, but when he came in with his second action he was met with a decision that the second judgment was a bar to this action. In order to relieve himself from that difficulty he asked to have the judgment amended so as to make it appear that it was without prejudice to any other action. Finally, the Court decided that the "amendment" was unnecessary. The judgment of non suit was not a bar to the subsequent action. The application was proper enough. It could do no harm and the Court thought it had done no good. The position which the learned counsel and his associates took was that he and they were justified in asserting that if this order had been granted *ex parte*, the party would be entitled to a hearing and motion to vacate it would be proper. The defendants had six days' notice, and if they had desired to introduce new arguments they could then, or since it, have intimated such to the Court. He thought it wise and unnecessary to produce no new affidavits, for two reasons—first, because he was satisfied that nothing conclusive or new came into the case through the new affidavits; secondly, because, as it is known the case has not changed in its features; if this order was right when it was made it has not been shown to be wrong since. He insisted, as a matter of right, that the application of opposing counsel could not be entertained by the Court.

After some unimportant discussion, the Court decided to amend the order to show cause why further relief should not be had, such order to be returnable on Thursday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Bergh's Observations at the Communipaw Abattoir.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, accompanied by a friend of this Society, recently visited the Communipaw

presented by the ulcerated meat, he shifted the blame off on the deceased animal, which he described as a wild Texas bull, which, in subsequence, would not tamely endure the accumulated misery heaped upon it from the day of its capture until the present time, and that the sores upon the body, along with its general emaciated appearance, were the results of its own bad behavior.

Thus ended an inquiry, which, however much I may be abused for making, was nevertheless performed at a cost to my sensibilities, beyond my powers of expression, and strictly in the interests of the public, and those inferior creatures, whose claims on man's mercy we are striving—not wisely perhaps for our own peace—to enforce.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

Meeting of Tobacconists.

A meeting of delegates from several tobacconist's societies in this State and New-Jersey, met yesterday at the Astor House. On the 20th of July last a law was passed requiring that all smoking tobacco and shorts moved from factories for consumption, must be packed in packages of a specified size, and in addition to being stamped, be marked with the weight and class of the tobacco. Much tobacco, before that period, was in packages of different sizes than those specified, and the Government postponed the effect of the law until the 23d of November, as regarding stamping, it not being possible to prepare the stamps. At that date the law took effect in regard to manufacturers, and, on the 1st of January, it was also to take effect with regard to dealers. As that time approaches many dealers still find large lots on hand of unsuitable packages, and have petitioned the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a postponement until the 1st of April. The Commissioner intimated that it might be well to concede their request, and the meeting yesterday was for the purpose of urging the enforcement of the law on the 1st of January. The manufacturers consider that an extension would only afford time for further illicit manufacturing.

The meeting was organized with the nomination as Chairman of Mr. WM. E. LAWRENCE, President of the New York State Fine-cut Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. EDWARD BURKE as Secretary. The following memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington was then presented for adoption:

"We, the undersigned tobacco-cutters and manufacturers of the States of New-York and New-Jersey, do protest against the extension of the time beyond Jan. 1, 1869, of the selling of fine-cut smoking and chewing tobacco, shorts, and stuff, without compliance with the law of July, 1868, in relation to each package having the required stamps. And we protest against any extension or allowances except to any party who has fully complied with the law in furnishing the Assessor of his district with an inventory in July or August of what tobacco he held at such time, and also continued said inventories from month to month, as the law required, up to January 1, 1869. And in such cases, if the Government think wise and proper, to direct their several collectors, after said inventories have been compared with the several inventories in the Department at Washington, and they only on the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to furnish stamps free to such parties, and to such only. It is a fact beyond dispute that large quantities of the tobacco sold since July, and now in the hands of dealers, have never paid a tax, as no dealer would buy tobacco to hold at prices at which he could buy from legitimate manufacturers, and it is only those who could buy at or less than the tax who would buy more than for immediate use, as the great mass of dealers in tobacco have only bought since July, knowing the law required all tobacco in their hands on Jan. 1 to be stamped with the new stamps, as required by said law of July, 1868."

After the adoption of these resolutions, the Chairman observed that the tobacco trade had passed through a severe ordeal since the passage of the act, in endeavoring to rid itself of former embarrassments through the interference with their trade of illicit manufacturers. All honest manufacturers, he said, had endeavored to meet the requirements of the law, and that those who opposed the enforcement of this particular feature of it, were more or less interested in illicit goods. It would be better, he thought, for both the manufacturers and the Government that the law should take effect.

Hon. Mr. NIX, of Elmira, offered resolutions to the same purport as the above memorial.

The Secretary then read letters from the tobacco associations of Rochester and Syracuse, and from several individuals and firms throughout this State. The meeting then adjourned.

Card from Commodore Meade.

The recent outrage perpetrated upon me, which has had such full exposure and awakened so widely the public indignation, will be reconciled to my mind if it tend to prevent similar conspiracies. As the pieces of silver given to Judas explained the motives for the betrayal of the Saviour of mankind, so did the marriage of my daughter the morning after my entrapment shed all the light needed upon this atrocity. I may find reason for speaking more at large upon this subject hereafter.

My immediate purpose in this card is to tender my thanks to my true and warm personal friends, to the public Press, and to an independent Judiciary as vindicated through a warm-hearted, honest, bold and clear-sighted Judge. As it is not always the good fortune of victims to be rescued as I have been, by humane and voluntary hands from a living tomb, it will be some consolation if my case shall be among the list of the kind in Christendom. In order that it may have this blessed result, I may feel called upon in a further communication to allude to the circumstances which prove this whole matter to have been a conspiracy of unmitigated cruelty and without legal or reasonable excuse.
R. W. MEADE.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1868.

Proposals for City Cemetery Stock.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon proposals were opened by Comptroller CONNOLLY for the sum of $75,000 worth of City Cemetery stock. The stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground. Stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Aug. 1, 1888. There were in all fifteen bids received, as follows: KUHEN, LOCK & Co., $10,000 at 101. GEO. K. SISTARE, $10,000 at 101, $25,000 at 100, and $1,000 at 105. F. BRUSH, $2,500, at par. M. DOUGHERTY, $1,000 at 102. ALFRED JONES, Administrator, $3,000 at par. KNAUTH, NOCHOD & KUHNE, $25,000 at 102; $25,000 at 102½; $25,000 at 103. WM. C. ALEXANDER, $5,000 at 104. H. H. COWAN, $500 at par. FRANCIS G. BLANCHARD, $7,000 at 103. JAS. W. CLARKE, $10,000 at 102. Metropolitan Police, M. T. BRENNAN, Treasurer, $15,000 at par, and $15 000 at 102¼. WM. J. QUINLAN, Jr., $30,000 at 103½. New-York Sinking Fund, $75,000 at 103. J. W. PEARCE, $10,000 at 103.06. The bids were awarded as follows: GEO. K. SISTARE, $1,000 at 105. WM. C. ALEXANDER, $5,000 at 104. WM. J. QUINLAN, Jr., $30,000 at 103.50. J. W. PEARCE, $10,000 at 103.06.

These awards foot up to $46,000, and the balance of the bids, amounting to $29,000, was awarded to KNAUTH, NOCHOD & KUHNE and FRANCIS G. BLANCHARD at 103, and taking a *pro rata* share.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board held a meeting at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Mr. CONNOR offered a resolution to appropriate $5,000 to pay the expenses incurred in the inauguration of Gov. HOFFMAN, including the expenses incurred in the transportation of the Seventy-first Regiment to Albany on the occasion.

It was laid over.

A resolution was presented, and laid over, appropriating $500 for each of the members of the Board of Aldermen for 1868, to defray expenses incurred by them in testing the right to their seats in the Board.

Resolutions were adopted to give a stand of colors to the Washington Greys, to repair the roof and rooms over Jefferson Market, and to rebuild pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River.

A petition was received from the Managers of the House of the Good Shepherd, asking for the sum of $10,000, to be used in completing their new building. It was laid over.

A communication from the United States Consul at Marseilles was received, through the Acting Mayor, asking for copies of the arms of the various cities of the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The resolution from the other Board, ordering the removal of the rails in White and Franklin streets, belonging to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

The Young Athletics—A Library Presentation—A Pleasant Affair.

The Young Athletics, a company of eighteen as bright and hearty lads as can be found in the City, went a few days since on board the clipper-ship *Rival*, loading at Pier No. 18 East River, for San Francisco, to present to Capt. DOANE a library for the use of his crew. The library (No. 2,899 of the American Seamen's Friend Loan Libraries) contained about forty-five carefully selected books, put up in a neat case, and was provided exclusively through the efforts of the boys. The presentation speech was made by Master JAMES ROOSEVELT, and responded to by Capt. DOANE, who not only thanked the young donors, in behalf of himself and his crew, for so generously providing the library, but promised to keep them advised in regard to it by letters from San Francisco and elsewhere as opportunity should offer. Brief addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. HALL, one of the secretaries of the American Seamen's Friend Society; Mr. GEORGE D. SUTTON, owner of the ship, and by Messrs. NORMAN WHITE, WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and CHARLES TRUMBULL WHITE, the whole concluding with three hearty cheers for the good ship *Rival* and Capt. DOANE, for the American Seamen's Friend Society, and for the promising young orator of the day, and then a ramble all over the vessel, with explanations by the captain and others, greatly to the delight of the boys, and those accompanying them. It was an exceedingly pleasant affair, not soon to be forgotten, and an effort in moral training that proved to be experience the happiness of doing good, and the truth of the Scripture, "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THREE JUVENILE BURGLARS.

On Monday night the liquor store of MORRIS SCHWARTZ, at No. 238 Elizabeth-street, was feloniously entered through a rear window, a part of the shutter thereon having been cut or broken off. The burglars succeeded in escaping from the premises with a copper boiler and about $40 worth of wine. Detectives GARRIGAN and MARTINOTTI, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested three boys named WM. CONLEY, OWEN MCGEHERTY and RICHARD MCMANUS, who admitted having committed the burglary in SCHWARTZ's store. They were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday and fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each, as they pleaded guilty. CONLEY is 16 years of age, an errand boy, and resides at No. 224 Elizabeth-street. MCGEHERTY is 15, a boot-black, and lives at No. 237 Elizabeth-street, while MCMANUS is also a boot-black, aged 15, and resides at No. 224 Elizabeth-street.

CHARLES NEWMAN, a pensioner of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, called yesterday at the office of J. M. FREEZE, at No. 72 Old-slip, he being one of the Trustees of the institution. NEWMAN made some request which was not granted, and high words ensued. NEWMAN at length drew a pistol and made an attempt to shoot Mr. FREEZE. The assailant was arrested, and when brought before the Magistrate was committed. He had been expelled from the Snug Harbor for alleged misconduct.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN was arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of stealing four fur robes, valued at $72, from the store of HENRY S. LEASE, of No. [illegible] Pearl-street, on Saturday night. Detective [illegible] of the Fourth Ward, found SULLIVAN in possession of one of the robes, so arrested him, and on the complaint of the owner he was fully committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE LINEN GAME.

CATHARINE KARST, of No. 106 Bleecker-street, made a complaint alleging that on Monday, while her husband was absent, ABRAHAM LEON and GUSTAVE RASELEAR came into the store inquiring for some one who was supposed to live in the house. This person not being at hand, LEON drifted into conversation in a friendly way, and finally approached the subject of linen goods. Here he was thoroughly at home as he had been extensively engaged in their manufacture in Fatterland, and has also been greatly robbed of them since his arrival on these inhospitable shores. He had however some samples with, and these he displayed with pride, and offered to part with them at a very reasonable price as he was hard pushed for money. At this moment other men entered, and one of them after examining the goods offered him a larger price than he had asked. But LEON was the slave of a too tender conscience, and indignantly refused to sell to one of Hebraic descent at any price whatever. Mrs. KARST was by this time completely enveloped in the toils of the adroit operators, and purchased three of the inestimable linen cloths, for which she paid $204, and with which LEON and company immediately decamped. Very soon, however, the woman discovered that the linen was bogus and valueless, LEON and RASELEAR being found were arrested, and committed for examination on a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

ELLEN LUNNELL, a small girl, was arraigned upon the complaint of Mrs. ELIZABETH STOWELL, No. 34 Horatio-street. It appeared that, during the time that the child was in the habit of going to the house for work, goods valued at $300 were missed, and, finally, a tablecloth valued at $12 was found in a pawnshop, where she had pledged it. She was held upon a charge of petit larceny.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—The gentlemen acting as clerks at the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and Astor, Hoffman and Coleman Houses, propose giving a masked and fancy dress ball on the 13th of next month at the Academy of Music. The central chandelier will be furnished with 2,000 burners, many of which will compose the names of the above hotels. At the back of the stage will be an outside palace scene, fronted by a fountain and cascade of perfumed water. Two hundred and fifty canaries are to be grouped around and mingle their voices with three bands, that will give alternate music from 8 o'clock until daylight. The floor is to be covered with brilliant paper early in the evening, which will be taken up before dancing commences. The managers are to be costumed in modern court dresses, the ladies' rooms will be attended by young girls in the guise of pages, and, among the male attendants, six stalwart negroes dressed as Turks will exhibit themselves. Two thousand tickets to the ball have been issued, and are being privately sold. The ball is styled "La Coterie," and will be continued yearly. The present officers are G. E. SIMONS, President; G. S. ADAMS, Vice-President; E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary, and G. W. HINKLE, Treasurer. The Directors are PETER E. ABEL and HARRY C. RISLEY, and the Managers, G. B KERPER, S. S. JONES, C. JONES, S. B. CHAFFEE, C. H. KING, H. L. TRACY, A. J. HUNTON, T. THOMPSON and A. C. FOSTER.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—Flames were discovered yesterday morning in the room of JAMES RILEY, on the fourth floor of No. 561 9th-avenue, when a loss of $300 was sustained by the occupant; no insurance. The lower floors were drenched with water, causing slight losses. PETER SINER owns the building, which is damaged to the extent of $600; insured....A slight fire occurred in MICHAEL GROTTY's shanty in One Hundred and seventeenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning.....Another slight fire occurred in the box factory No. 140 Greene-street, the flames originating from the furnace....Some clothing caught fire from a stove in the basement of No. 320 West Eleventh-street, occupied by LEWIS J. PARKER, when a loss of $100 was occasioned; insured....Another fire occurred yesterday in the dwelling No. 89 Madison-avenue when a damage of $200 was caused. The flames originated from a defective flue....An alarm of fire was given yesterday, occasioned by smoke issuing from a flue in the steeple of Trinity Church.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE THIEVES ARRESTED.—JAMES RIPLEY and J. W. TALMADGE, who were arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, by Detectives SCHMIDT and ROWE, of that city, in obedience to a telegram from Inspector DILKS, on a charge of having, on the 4th inst., stolen two promissory notes for $5,600 each from the office of WHITMAN & WINSLOW, at No. 97 Franklin-street, were brought to this City yesterday. The missing notes were found in the possession of the accused. RIPLEY is not known by the Police. TALMADGE was arrested a short time since for having purchased land in different sections of the country, and giving in payment certificates of stock in the bogus concern known as the Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company. The prisoners were locked up at Police Headquarters.

A DETERMINED GIRL.—Officer LEWIS saw MARY ROONEY, a young girl, living at No. 1 Carroll-place, leap from a hack on the corner of Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, as the vehicle was being driven at a rapid pace. MARY was found to have sustained several severe contusions, and stated that she had been invited to take a ride by an acquaintance named ROBERT BURKE, and that he had attempted to violate her person, which caused her to leap from the carriage in order to escape from him. She was taken home, and every effort will be made to arrest BURKE.

CENSURE OF A DRUGGIST.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER at No. 179 Elizabeth-street, over the body of CATHARINE O'NEIL, aged 2 years, who died from an overdose of laudanum and castor-oil, sold the mother by JOHN F. RUSSELL, a druggist at No. 3 Prince-street. The *post-mortem* examination of Dr. CUSHMAN proved the presence of poison in the stomach, and the jury censured the druggist for negligence in not properly labeling the bottle containing the poison. The Coroner expressed a determination to have RUSSELL arrested.

ANOTHER POLICE OUTRAGE.—At a late hour on Monday night one of the reporters on a leading morning journal in this City was accosted on a Broadway car by Detective CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and ordered off the car on a charge of being a pickpocket. The reporter at first took the matter as an ill-timed joke, but finding the officer to be in earnest, proved his identity and brought the detective to his senses. The matter will probably be brought before the Board of Commissioners at an early day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of JOHN LOGAN, aged 50, and a native of Ireland, who died in consequence of injuries sustained by him on Monday by an embankment falling upon him at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-first-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—Coroner ROLLINS was yesterday notified of the death of JOSEPH CONLON, a native of Ireland, aged 26, and formerly residing at No. 31 North Moore-street, who was run over on Monday, at the corner of Twelfth-street and First-avenue, by a Second-avenue car. The inquest will be held to-day.

MINOR ITEMS.—DAVID KENT, of New-Brunswick, N. J., fell overboard yesterday at the foot of Sixteenth-street, North River, while intoxicated. He was arrested by the Police. BERNARD CLINE, of No. 244 West Forty-first-street, had a thigh broken by a horse falling on him. He was removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—About 10:30 o'clock on Monday night a burglar entered the residence of Mr. HAYWARD, on Third-street, near Bond, by forcing a rear grating. He proceeded up stairs to Mrs. HAYWARD's bedroom, but on seeing that that lady had not retired, left in the briefest imaginable time, taking nothing with him....Three men effect-

A STABLE ON FIRE.—The stable at No. 25 John-street, belonging to DORGAN & MCGUFF, took fire yesterday, and, with some sheds, sustained damage to the extent of $450; no insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—Shortly after the arrival of the 12 M. freight train from Millstone on Monday night, a man was observed going on the Jersey City ferry-boat having in his hand a large black bag. There was something so suspicious in the movements of the carpet-bagger that an officer, who happened to be on the bridge at the time, put to him some questions, which were answered in such a manner that the policeman thought the most advisable course would be to have him arrested and a search made. The stranger was brought to the Station-house, and an examination of the bag there showed that it contained nineteen silk-plush hats, without linings, and sixteen rolls of silk-ribbed hat-ribbon. The prisoner was locked up for the night, and on being brought before the Recorder, yesterday morning, he stated that his name was PATRICK SMITH, aged 22, bartender; that he resided at Mrs. GINNIS' boarding-house, corner of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue, New-York. He said that he went to Franklin, a few miles from Newark, on Saturday, to visit his uncle, JOHN BURNS, and left there on Monday evening for home. On his way he stopped in Newark for a short time, and while in a saloon there, in Broad-street, he fell into conversation with a man who offered to sell him the goods. After an examination in an alley-way, he purchased them, together with a small revolver, on speculation, for the sum of $13. The prisoner was recommitted.

DRINK AND ITS RESULTS.—An inquest was commenced on Monday night, and concluded at a late hour, by Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, on the body of BERNARD SHERIDAN, who was drowned on Saturday night last by falling from some trestle-work at the Erie Railway depot, into the river. On the night of the accident a barrel of liquor got broken, and to prevent the spirits from escaping, the workmen filled their dinner-cans with so much of it as they could obtain. SHERIDAN was no exception, and in addition to his can full he soaked his jacket in the drink. After having imbibed a considerable share, he attempted to walk across the sleepers of the dock, but not being sufficiently steady, he stumbled, fell into the river, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death through intoxication, and they recommended the Railway Company to have the dock planked.

HUDSON COUNTY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At the first annual meeting of the Hudson County Typographical Union, held on Monday evening, at No. 146 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, the following officers were elected: President, R. T. Entwistle; Vice-President, E. L. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, T. O. Kelsey; Financial Secretary, Philip Lynch; Treasurer, Wm. T. McCarthy; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Kennedy; Fund Trustee, W. B. Davidson.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Peckham, Mullin and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
307—Bassett vs. Bacon et al.	330—Trimms et al. vs. Marsh et al.
320—Clute vs. Keeling, impleaded.	331—Livingston vs. Mead et al.
321—Duysters et al. vs. Hackenstein et al.	332—Moody vs. Osgood.
322—O'Neill vs. James.	333—Walker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
323—Michels et al. vs. Harris.	334—Kirschman vs. Ledward et al.
324—Atkins et al. vs. Elwell.	335—Nelson et al. vs. Odro[illegible]
325—Wilder et al. vs. Wood et al.	336—Lounsbery vs. Leigh.
326—Lawrence et al. vs. Williams et al.	337—Brainard, Receiver, &c., vs. Benson et al.
327—Ives vs. Ives.	338—The People ex rel. Syms vs. Brady.
328—Waller vs. Bigler.	339—Winters vs. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
98—Von Berg vs. Finch et al.	176—Faber vs. Frankenthal, imp'd, &c.
203—Farrell vs. Kelly.	176½—Cowles vs. Tomlinson.
129—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton [illegible]	177—Holsman et al. vs. Wetmore et al.
169—Bormett et al., Ex'rs, vs. Whitlock.	178—Coster, Trustee, vs. Reubell et al.
170—Powers et al. vs. Morse et al.	179—Bussel, by Guar'n, vs. Bissel.
171—Knox vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co.	180—Oakly, Ex'r, &c., vs. Danforth et al.
172—Sealtzer vs. Sealtzer.	181—Ryerson vs. Stergelbach.
173—Max et al. vs. Rosenfield et al.	182—Waterbury vs. Bradley et al.
174—Goldman vs. Meerbuch et al.	183—Kerr vs. Boyd.
175—Samter vs. Neusbaum et al.	184—Hatch vs. Pengrach et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer Civil and Business Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
1026—Knick. Life Ins. Co. vs. National Bank.	453—Martin vs. Winn et al.
1237—Davison vs. Ranges, of Ranges & Co.	465—Cort vs. Balt. & Ohio Railroad Co.
1467—Carrington vs. Bais et al.	49—Messerole et al. vs. The Mayor et al.
1231—Buckley vs. Manhattan Soap Co.	50—Same vs. Same.
1461—Button et al. vs. Groh.	1553—Reade vs. Sweetzer et al.
1619—Pray vs. Palmer et al.	1629—Goodhart vs. Bocklin et al.
863—Hollister et al. vs. Furniss.	1457—Barney, President, vs. Burstenbinder et al.
197—Bank of New-Orleans vs. Brarder et al.	567—Carroll, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
198—Same vs. Same.	877—Butler vs. Clifford.
1469—O'Brien vs. Wannemacher.	1507—Weston et al. vs. Becker, im'p'd.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1354—Fawcett, Adm'r, vs. Stewart.	1362—Bronson vs. Leavy et al.
1038—McIdowan vs. Harrison et al.	1173—Osgood et al. vs. Topliff.
1418—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal et al.	1621½—Spear et al. vs. Valentine.
1603—Morris vs. Treacy.	1603—Griffin vs. Hanson.
1355—Barnes vs. Bowery Savings Bank.	1600—Stewart vs. White et al.
813—Tallman vs. Wright et al.	1782—Lynch vs. Bryan.
2634—Webb vs. Buckelew.	1614—Marks vs. McCarty et al.
1784—Foley vs. Burton et al.	1618—Payne vs. Kennedy et al.
1128—Battelle et al. vs. Howe.	1620—Indem. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Great Western Marine Ins. Co.
918—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.	
388—Schmidt vs. Weldon.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

[illegible]—McIntosh vs. Erie R. R. Co.	[illegible]—Halliday vs. W[illegible]
242—Caldwell et al. vs. Pioneer Iron Works.	[illegible]—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Cruikshank et al. vs. Brook.	[illegible]—Caulfield vs. Christel et al.
349—Claflin et al. vs. Farmers' & Citizens' Bank.	[illegible]—Steever et al. vs. Schewitzer et al.
	369—Bartholomew vs. Terry.
	377—Petition of A. S. Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
267—Reilly, Sr., Administrator, vs. Banks.	39—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
427—Specht vs. Milleman et al.	3.3—Steel vs. Fuller et al.
463—Crater vs. Sager.	437—Hackett et al. vs. Ebling et al.
[illegible]—Dermas vs. Coman.	351—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
235—Powers vs. Crosby.	463—McCarty vs. O'Donnell.
155—Henschel vs. Wilkins et al.	369—Ulmann vs. Jacobs et al.
421—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	163—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
224—Toland vs. Nat. Steam Navigation Co.	324—Heithecker vs. Spear et al.
462—Sheppard vs. Brooks.	156—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.
508—Bierman vs. Lalor.	102—Berdell vs. McIlvaine et al.
361—Townsend vs. Gilsey.	108—Meison vs. Hope.
520—Stouvenal vs. Bateman.	126—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
1196—Harris vs. Cleveland.	512—Conlon vs. Watjen.
252—DeYong vs. Sparks et al	356—Riley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
358—Cook et al. vs. Middlefield F. and Building Stone Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
831—Mussbaum vs. Stewart.	1263—Garrison vs. Selover.
194—Sheridan vs. Humes.	1471—Claffy, infant, vs. Rapp.
1085—Reynolds vs. Com. F. Ins. Co.	782—Pierce vs. Poole.
1474—Shaw vs. Christie.	1505—Sinclair vs. Allavie.
1479—Thiele vs. Schaeffer.	1507—Budenback vs. Radley et al.
1486—Yagnanzo vs. Spaulding.	1509—Borneo Co. vs. Heinemann et al.
1481—Harrison et al. vs. Given et al.	1510—Gebhard vs. Albert.
1483—Budinbinder vs. Peters.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1513—Van Duser & Co. vs. Gt. Westn. R. R. Co.
566—Gunning vs. Turner.	1515—Witte vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
1488—Fannin vs. McMullen et al.	1516—Andrews vs. Van Eisenberg.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	1517—Ascher vs. Waldheim.
858—Same vs. Croton.	1518—Gedney vs. Donnelly.
1511—Cochran vs. Hard, as President.	1519—Weils vs. Davis.
1512—Baker vs. Sumner.	1520—Ross vs. Wilson.
	1521—Wilson vs. Marshall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court Opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Beebe vs. Sammon.	1080—McGill vs. Hillyer.
812—Volger vs. Grosch.	1082—Rogers vs. Hartog.
855—Kosh vs. O'Brien.	1085—Cooper vs. Goddard.
856—Kinner vs. Seigel.	1089—Nebenzahl vs. Wagner
892—Rodgers vs. Laing.	1092—Parker vs. Mills.
870—Sanfeld vs. Wilson.	1094—Frank vs. Trey.
884—Day vs. Samuels.	1095—Anthony vs. King.
893—Schaeffer vs. Levy.	1103—Herman vs. Pollock.
945—Leisen vs. Casey.	1108—Schneider vs. Peters.
960—Claflin vs. Marks.	1109—Hoffman vs. Riege.
962—Mitchell vs. Murray.	1110—Walsh vs. Browne.
964—Conklin vs. Corning.	1112—Menaim vs. Evans.
937—Brown vs. Corning.	1113—Thompson vs. Evans.
1009—Harris v. Bean.	1114—Wagner vs. Anderson.
1137—Campbell vs. Reppher.	1115—Strong vs. Anderson.
1138—Leaney vs. Schneider.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN—DEC. 16.

Nos.	Nos.
28—Forrester vs. Abbott.	39—Beecher vs. Champlin.
30—Budd and Stewart vs. Overton.	40—Ely vs. N. H. Steamboat Company.
31—Dana vs. Tuck.	42—Moffat vs. Moffat.
33—Little vs. Willets.	43—Shannon vs. Lowber.
34—Ferguson vs. Millard Manuf. Co.	44—Shannon vs. Lowber.
35—National Bank of Fishkill vs. Shuster.	45—Sammis vs. Sammis.
36—Rose vs. Waring.	46—Burns vs. Craft.
37—Clark vs. Malion.	47—Ford vs. Voorhees.
38—Colon vs. Colon.	48—Houghton vs. Ives.
	49—O'Brien vs. Capwell.
	50—Carli vs. Spafford.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

Nos.	Nos.
124—Ager vs. Allen.	149—Gugliemoni vs. Camp.
125—Bloodgood vs. Payn.	150—Blayney vs. Hooper.
129—Bedell vs. Maxwell.	151—Cassidy vs. Catherwood.
135—Andrews vs. Gorden.	152—Magnussen vs. Hoagland.
136—Keilhols vs. Zimmerman.	153—Newman vs. Wulfing.
137—Kelley vs. Kellogg.	154—Rhodes vs. Van Syckle.
138—Brauenliche vs. Schwoll	155—Sanborn vs. Traner.
142—Healy vs. Leycraft.	156—Thackaberry vs. Hughes
143—Inness vs. Lynch.	157—Cassidy vs. Harris.
145—Groves vs. Frith.	158—Altschul vs. Harvey.
146—Roth vs. Luid.	159—Lockwood vs. Mailey.
147—Brown vs. Hopkins.	160—McKay vs. Hatch.
148—Newbern vs. Parker.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXES VOLUNTARILY PAID—AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS TO EXEMPT FROM STATE TAXATION—ARE "CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS" SECURITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—THE NEW-YORK CASES.

The People ex rel. The National Broadway Bank vs. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, &c., et al.—This is a writ of error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. In April, 1866, the Legislature of New-York passed an act directing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to refund to any bank which may have paid taxes in that county for the years 1863 and 1864, such an amount of the tax as was imposed in respect to any portion of capital stock invested in securities of the United States by law exempted from taxation; and for this purpose to cause to be issued county bonds for the amount of the claim of any such bank, after it should have been audited and allowed by the Board and approved by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel. Such bonds were prepared after taking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, but subsequently the defendants refused to deliver them to the bank on the ground that a portion of the capital stock of the bank on which the taxes of 1863-4 were levied, was invested in certificates of indebtedness, issued under the acts of March 1 and 17, 1862, and that such certificates are not securities of the United States by law, exempt from taxation, within the provisions of the statute of 1866, and that it had been so adjudged by a branch of the Supreme Court, since the preparation of the bonds by the Board of Supervisors. Subsequently, the Court of Appeals sustained the view held by the Supreme Court, and the case is now here for review. It is claimed by the relators that all the evidences of debt or obligations for the payment of money issued by the Government since the commencement of the late war, with the exception of Treasury notes, (which were resorted to as a temporary expedient, and were convertible into other Government obligations,) have been in the form of certificates of indebtedness. When the United States assumed the debts of the Revolution, and issued its legal obligations therefor, those obligations were also in the form of certificates of indebtedness, specifying the amount and time of payment. The certificates of indebtedness issued to the plaintiff do not differ in form or legal effect from any of the obligations issued under other statutes, except in regard to the time of payment and rate of interest. The different classes of obligations have received different names merely for the sake of distinction. There are no stocks or bonds of the United States. All the obligations of the Government are in the form of certificates of indebtedness, and such certificates must necessarily, therefore, come within the denomination of "securities of the United States" mentioned in the act of Feb. 25, 1862, which provided as follows: "All stocks, bonds or other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority." These certificates of indebtedness are exempt from taxation, aside from any sanction of Congress, and upon principles which have been established by this Court. McCulloch vs. Maryland, Osborn vs. United States Bank, and other cases are cited in support of this proposition. These certificates are contracts between the Government and the holders, by which the Government agrees to pay the money therein mentioned at a future day, with interest. They are negotiable instruments, payable to bearer, and transferable by mere delivery. After they have passed from the hands of the party to whom they were originally delivered, the question of the original consideration is immaterial. They become contracts between the holder and the Government, and by such contracts the credit of the Government is pledged to the holder for the payment of the money. Congress has determined that such contracts are a necessary and essential means of exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Constitution. It matters not whether the contract in question be one entered into in the exercise of the power to borrow money, or in the exercise of any other power. The exemption is not limited to contracts made in execution of that particular power, but it applies equally to all contracts entered into by the Government in the execution of power constitutionally conferred. The right of Congress to authorize the issue of these certificates is not questioned, and their legality and validity is not denied. The certificates were issued, it is assumed, in the exercise of the power to borrow money; but if they were not so issued, but in the exercise of any other power, their validity is the same, and their character is the same. In any event, they are contracts made by the Government, whereby its credit is pledged; and the contract is exempt on the principle that a State has no right to tax any contract entered into by the Government as a means of executing the powers conferred by the Constitution. The respondents submit as their first point that the judgment of the State Court is not subject to review here. The plaintiff having voluntarily paid the tax, could not recover it back even in an action at law. There was no color of a claim enforcible by *mandamus*, except such as might have arisen under the State statute of 1866, and that reimbursement was a voluntary grace and favor. Therefore, neither when applying to the Legislature for this special act, nor when endeavoring by argument before the State Court to obtain a construction thereof, which would bring the claim within its terms or intent, could the plaintiff be considered as setting up or claiming any title, right, privilege or exemption, under any clause of the Constitution or any statute of the United States. Consequently the case is not within the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act. In the second place, it is submitted that exemption of the public debt from State taxation rests only on that clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress "to borrow money on the credit of the United States." It has no other basis. The instruments and organs whereby the Federal Government carries on its operations, as, for instance, its real and personal property, its corporate agencies, &c., are exempt. But it cannot be maintained that the claim of a person upon the Government is an instrument or agency, or that it is property of the Government. It is simply the property, or "chose," belonging to the creditor. The power to provide and maintain a navy cannot be a basis of exemption, (and these certificates were issued for supplies to the navy.) The power to raise and support armies is, for a like reason, [illegible] furnishing any support to the exemption. The other specific powers afford still less color for it. If the power of paying the debts of the Government, as specified in the first subdivision, should be [illegible] to, the subdivision itself would furnish the answer. It is by levying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts and excises that the public debts are to be paid, and not by granting exemptions. Third—Congress has no express authority to *grant* exemption from the taxing power of the States, nor, in strictness, has it any implied authority in that behalf. It is only where an exemption arises from the nature of the subject, and might be implied from the Constitution itself, that Congress may *declare* it. None of the cases decided by this Court depended for exemption, in any degree, upon the legislation of Congress. They all went upon the reason and nature of the thing. The redemption was necessarily implied therefrom. Fourth—Issuing certificates, acknowledging a preexisting indebtedness arising from the purchase of supplies or procurement of services, is not "borrowing money." "Bills of credit," which would nearest describe these certificates, the States were prohibited from issuing, and power to issue them was not conferred upon Congress. Fifth—If the relators cannot stand upon an implication from the principles of the Constitution, and are compelled to resort to the acts of Congress, they must fail, for Congress cannot create an exemption from State taxes. It can only declare it in proper cases arising under the Constitution. But in the case of these certificates it has not declared such exemption. The language of the act is scanned and analyzed at length to show that this construction is correct. With this case are also heard No. 262, case of the National Bank of the Republic, and No. 246, case of the National Banking Association.

For the relators, Wm. H. Peckham and John E. Burrill; for the respondents, Richard O'Gorman and Charles O'Conor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

DECISION RELATIVE TO THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK.

BENEDICT J.—This action is brought by the receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank to recover the amount of a promissory note made and indorsed by the defendants. It now comes before the Court upon a motion for judgment upon a verdict for the plaintiff, which was taken by direction of the Court, subject to the opinion of the Court. Among the other points taken by the defendant in opposition to the motion is this, that the evidence did not show the note, upon which the suit is brought, to have been stamped as required by the Revenue laws; while on the part of the plaintiff it is insisted that, inasmuch as the note in evidence bears upon its face the proper stamp, purporting to have been duly canceled on the day of the date of the note, it is presumed to have been duly affixed on that day. There appears to have been some misunderstanding of the evidence given upon this point. As the notes of the trial show, the parties to the note, who left it at the bank, swear that the note was not stamped at all when they left it. The President of the bank, with whom they left it, says he did not put the stamp on, and don't know who did; and the Cashier of the bank shows that he did not put the stamp on. There is no evidence as to when the stamp was affixed, or that there were any other persons connected with the bank than those sworn, who were authorized to stamp notes; or that the cancellation stamp is that of the bank; and the present holder is not asked whether the stamp was upon the note when it came into his hands. In this position of the evidence the defendant was entitled to go to the jury upon the question of fact raised in regard to the stamp. The motion for judgment must therefore be denied, and a new trial granted. The cause will be placed upon the calendar of the present term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 15.

Before Judges Peckham, Mullin and Daniels.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION—LIABILITY OF STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

Wm. T. Erickson, Administrator, &c., Respondent, vs. David Smith and Tunis Smith, Appellants.—This action was brought under the statute of 1847, to recover damages against the defendants, for causing the death of Mary E. Erickson, the plaintiff's intestate. It was admitted that the defendants were the owners of the steamboat *Arrow*, running between New-York and Haverstraw. On the afternoon of Aug. 5, 1865, the boat left her wharf in this city with from 300 to 400 passengers. When opposite Thirteenth-street, North River, one of the bottom flues of the right hand boiler exploded. The deceased was sitting at the time in the upper saloon, which was filled with steam immediately after the explosion. On the trial at Circuit, a Mrs. Gardner, who was with the deceased at the time, testified that she endeavored to prevent the deceased from going out, but the latter tore herself from her grasp. That was the last she saw of deceased alive. Four days after, her body was found in the East River. Mrs. Gardner testified that deceased was not scalded, but that she was blown overboard; also, that no other person was injured.

On the part of the plaintiff it was shown that the *Arrow* was an old boat, having been built about thirty years, and was formerly known as the *Broadway*; that the boilers were unfit for use, &c. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $3,000, and the defendants thereupon appealed to this Court.

The plaintiff claimed that defendants were guilty of negligence in the following particulars: 1st, in using boilers constructed of iron originally unfit for the purpose; 2d, in using the boilers for so long a time that they were almost worn through, and so weak as to be unfit to withstand the pressure of steam put upon them; 3d, in having the stop-valve closed on the port boiler, so that there were no means of escape for the steam generated by that boiler, except by an explosion. On all these points the testimony did not conflict, as claimed by the plaintiff.

The defendants' counsel contended that the testimony was that the boiler had been inspected within a month prior to the explosion, and found to be safe; that the Judge in the Court below erred in his ruling that the Inspector's certificate was not evidence of the facts recited in it, but was only admissible to prove that the boat had been inspected; that the defendants had been guilty of no negligence, and the plaintiff at the Circuit should have been non-suited. It was also claimed that the verdict was excessive.

Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Ira D. Warren; for the defendants, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 15.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL IN MOTIONS TO VACATE ASSESSMENTS.

In re Ogden et al.—The following important opinion, affecting numerous persons, who are making applications to the Supreme Court for the vacation of assessments, has just been delivered, at Special Term, by CARDOZO, J.: I think the orders of the General Term in these matters are not reviewable by the Court of Appeals, according to the decision in Dodd's case. But the Counsel for the Corporation believes that there is sufficient reason to justify his asking the Court of Appeals to reconsider that decision. The frequency of these applications to vacate assessments, and the importance of the matter to the City, justify me, I think, since the only detriment that the petitioners can suffer is a little delay, in affording the City the opportunity which its legal adviser seeks. The matter can speedily be tested by a motion to the Court, at the January Term, to dismiss the appeal. The present application should therefore be denied, with leave to renew after the matter has been disposed of by the Court of Appeals.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE STILWELL ACT.

Irvine et al. vs. Wolf.—This case has been before the Court from day to day for a week past, on an application for a discharge from imprisonment. The plaintiffs are Chicago merchants, and the defendant was engaged in business in that city until the Fall of 1867, when he failed and removed to this City. He was followed by his creditors, and in the latter part of October was committed to the County Jail on proceedings had against him under the fourth section of the Stilwell act. After his commitment he petitioned to the Court for a discharge under the eleventh section of that act, and stated his willingness to execute an assignment of his property for the benefit of his prosecuting creditors.

Upon this petition the Court ordered that the defendant be produced before the Court and that he submit to an examination. The case came up for final hearing on Monday, when on motion of his counsel, Edward F. Brown, a discharge was granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—KINGS COUNTY—Dec. 15, 1868.

Before J. F. Barnard, C. J., and J. W. Gilbert and A. B. Tappan, J. J.

James R. Blossom vs. Moses Dodd, President of Dodd's Express. Annie J. Worcester vs. Moses Dodd.—These cases seem to be very important. In the case of Blossom it appears that the defendant is an Express Company, and that on the 17th day of October, 1866, Mr. Blossom was a passenger on a train of cars which was proceeding toward the City of New-York. When said train was nearly at the end of the route, and between the hours of 10 and 11 in the evening, a messenger of Dodd's Express entered the car and asked of him if he had any baggage to be delivered; that the plaintiff thereupon handed said messenger two railroad baggage checks, one of which was for a case containing a gun, and the other was for a valise containing wearing apparel, naming his address in Brooklyn, where the baggage was to be delivered. This property was never delivered at the place required.

The second case, that of Annie J. Worcester, was similar, and both cases were argued together. In that case the following were the facts:

The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the loss of a trunk and contents, which was intrusted to the defendant, as a common carrier, for delivery, and lost. The plaintiff had been to Washington, D. C., on a visit and on business. She had formerly resided there, and had always moved in the best society; the articles contained in the trunk were suitable to her condition in life. She remained at Washington some time, and left there for New-York May 31, 1866, and had the trunk checked for New-York at the depot in Washington, when she started. When the agent of the defendant came through the cars, she gave him the baggage checks and received the receipt of the defendant. The trunk and its contents were lost or stolen, and she seeks to recover their value. These facts were duly proved by the plaintiff, and no evidence was offered by defendant. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $1,164 28.

Mr. Geo. R. Thompson appearing as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lockwood for defendants.

Mr. Owen, appearing for James R. Blossom, cited 28 N. Y., 335, and said that although common carriers of goods may by express contract remit their liability for loss of goods, yet the putting in the hands of a passenger of a card like that of the defendant, under the circumstances of this case, would not without further proof, from which the bailor's consent to the terms might be implied, establish such a contract. Further, he cited 40 Barb., 31, 233; 24 How., 421; 2 Abb. R. S., 220. Then he claimed that though the carriers' liability might in some case be limited by the receipt, yet it must be construed strictly against the carrier; and that the restriction to $100 value on each article was nothing at all.

It appeared that Mr. Blossom was defeated; Mrs. Worcester was not. The case for Mrs. Worcester was argued to-day by Geo. R. Thompson, Esq., who insisted that the judgment below should be affirmed. The judgment below was in favor of Mrs. Worcester.

The General Term, after hearing the argument of Mr. Thompson—who cited 4 Bosw., 226; 1 Kern., 485; 4 Tilden, 497; 17 N. Y., 306; 19 Wend., 234; 33 N. Y. Rep., 620; 8 Pick., 182, and 9 Wend., 115—reserved its decision.

L. A. Lockwood, Counsel for Dodd's Express Company; Geo. R. Thompson for Annie J. Worcester, and John Owen for James R. Blossom.

Before Judges Gilbert, Barnard and Tappan.

RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Jonathan F. Travis, appellant, vs. David D. Smith, et al., respondents.—The appellant put his trunk on board a boat at Nyack belonging to respondent, for the purpose of its being taken to New-York, the appellant to call at the landing, foot of Harrison-street, upon the arrival of the boat and receive his trunk. The trunk was lost, the appellant not having called for it for three or four days. He commenced suit to recover damage for his loss, and a referee held that the steamboat owners, respondents, were not responsible after the trunk had been landed.

Respondents held that it was the duty of appellant to call for his trunk, as he must have known that it was the custom of respondents to land their freight immediately on the arrival of their boat in New-York, and that when the trunk was so landed, the respondents' responsibility ended. Respondents held that the referee was right.

LIABILITY OF THE INDORSER OF A NOTE.

George H. Sherman, plaintiff respondent, vs. Gardiner J. Taft, appellant.—The Court below had decided that the indorser of a promissory note was liable to be sued for the amount of the note in the event of the maker of the note failing to pay it. Counsel for the appellant, Mr. E. D. McCarthy, held that in order to be liable the indorser must have placed his name on the note for the purpose of making credit for the maker; in this case it was a mere act of accommodation, which did not amount to a contract with the payee, but merely an indorsement, after the prior indorsement of the maker, to render the note negotiable, and if the payee could not demand payment at the hands of the indorser, then the plaintiff could not hold him liable. Without hearing the other side, the Court decided to sustain the judgment of the Court below.

The People vs. Molineux.—The appeal in the case of the People vs. Edward L. Molineux was brought on at the General Term in Kings County on Monday. It being desired by both sides that the matter should be heard at the Court of Appeals in January, the case was submitted after very brief argument, and the judgment affirmed without delay, the Court not delivering any opinion. Judgment of affirmance was forthwith entered, notice of appeal given, and the return made up and forwarded to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Albany, the 15th of December being the last day to file returns for the January Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

DEC. 15.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS CLAIMED IN AN ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Phillips Specht vs. David Millemann and Wm. Henry Millemann.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of what is claimed to have been a malicious prosecution and false imprisonment growing out of the following facts and circumstances: On the 29th of January last the defendants were engaged together in business in Washington Market, and the plaintiff was in their employ as a clerk. The defendants on that day made a charge against plaintiff of having stolen from them the sum of fifty cents; they caused him to be arrested by a detective policeman, taken to a Police Station, and thence to the Tombs Police Court, held by Justice Hogan. At the latter place a charge was made by defendants on oath, a preliminary examination was had, and thereupon the plaintiff was committed to the City Prison where he remained from about noon of Jan. 29 to noon of Feb. 1, a period of three days. The testimony tends to show that after the plaintiff was fully committed, one of the defendants went to some friends of the plaintiff and told them that the matter could be compromised by their paying to defendants the sum of $200. One of plaintiff's friends finally drew a check for that amount and handed it over to the defendants. The latter not appearing to testify on the day of trial, the plaintiff was discharged on the 1st of February. The plaintiff, immediately upon his release from prison, caused the payment of the check to be stopped, hence it appears that the defendants have never received any money on account of their offer to compromise the felony which was charged upon the plaintiff.

At the conclusion of the testimony on the part of the plaintiff the counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, for the reason that no arrest or false imprisonment had been proved. The Court denied the motion, holding that there was sufficient evidence to go to the jury. The questions really are, said the Judge, were the defendants justified in causing the arrest of the plaintiff under the circumstances? Had the defendants probable cause to believe that the plaintiff had been guilty of theft? The giving of the check and its reception by the defendants had no bearing upon the case except in so far as these facts tended to show the motives of the defendants in causing the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff. The case is still on.

For plaintiff, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer; for the defendants, Messrs. John P. Nagle and Solomon Noble.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Isaac Herman vs. Heilbuth.—This was an action for converting two diamond rings of the value of $438 75. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant called on him and said he had an order for two rings for a customer from Washington, and he desired two rings, which, if he sold, he would pay for in a day or two; if not, he would return them to the plaintiff. He obtained the rings, but neither returned nor paid for them. The defendant admitted the receipt of the rings, but said they were absolutely sold to him, and put in evidence the bill of the plaintiff to him, marked "on approval." This was shown to mean "in sale."

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

A. Blumenstiel for plaintiff; H. H. Morange for defendant.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Attorneys who have neglected to renotice their causes on the Supreme Court Circuit Calendar for the new calendar to be made for the January term, 1869, are informed that Saturday next, the 19th inst., is the last opportunity for renoticing the same, and that in no case will any cause be inserted in its proper place if filed after that date.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The General Term of the Second Judicial District, LOTT, BARNARD and TAPPAN, Justices, will entertain applications for admission to the Bar on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the Court-house in Brooklyn. Messrs. E. L. Sandersen, Ralph E. Prime and Frederic A. Ward were yesterday morning appointed to examine the candidates.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 15.

By Judge Cardozo.

Brainerd vs. Tewksbury; injunction vacated, costs to abide the event.

In the matter of the petition of Frederick D. Tappen, Trustee, &c. to vacate assessment, &c.; motions denied with leave to renew, &c.

Skinner vs. Bush; order settled.

Morel vs. Wolff et al.; motion to open default granted and motion to strike out answer as frivolous denied; it may be false, but it is not frivolous; no costs.

Hill vs. Narman; order settled.

Green et al. vs. Monta Mill Company et al.; report of referee confirmed.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of Francis G. W. McAllister, an infant, &c.; order granted and bond approved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 15.

By Judge Barrett.

The People, &c., vs. S. Wallacher; the principal should be returned and a *nol. pros.* entered before we would be justified in making this order.

The Same vs. E. Wallacher; the same decision.

Maserole vs. Frebourg; motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 15.

By Judge Jones.

Julia A. Dickerson vs. John S. Dickerson; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

U. Schwebemeyer vs. Adolph Schwebemeyer; motion denied without costs and without prejudice to renew on further papers.

Martin Fallon vs. John T. Lyle; motion granted without costs.

Ellen Kearney vs. Eliza Rothschild; motion granted.

Martha Barker vs. James Savage et al.; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There was a short calendar of trial cases yesterday before the Court of General Sessions, and only two indictments were disposed of, as follows:

Wm. Wooby, a colored waiter, formerly engaged at the Arlington Hotel, No. 21 East Fourteenth-

[illegible] Hotel, was arraigned for embezzlement. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Geo. B. Smith, charged the prisoner with having collected sums amounting to $[illegible] from boarders, without authority, and appropriating the same to his own use. Woody pleaded guilty and was remanded until Friday for sentence.

Hugh McKein was charged with stealing a cornet, valued at $30, from Mr. Allen S. Apgar, of No. 226 East Eleventh-street. The complainant on the evening of the 28th ult. was passing through the hallway of his dwelling, going to his room, when he met the prisoner leaving the house with the cornet in his hand. He pleaded guilty when arraigned yesterday, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Board then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Fifteen cases of petit larceny, eight of assault and battery, one of picking pockets, two of cruelty to animals, and one of carrying burglars' tools, composed the calendars of yesterday. Of these cases two were of note.

"THE CHIEF MOURNER."

Such old and adroit thief-takers as Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, have long kept track of one Julius McCarty, *alias* Cockney Jack, *alias* Chief Mourner, a man now of middle life, of sallow skin, and melancholy expression, and of general clerical appearance. For many years this man with many names has frequented funerals and churches with fraudulent intent upon the pockets of mourners and worshipers. The mask of woe that he could assume for the occasion and his habit of mingling with the throngs of the bereaved gathered around the biers of the departed, gained for him his most distinguishing name, and made him a noted personage. Among his many exploits, it is told that some years ago he picked the pocket of a widow while she was bending in an agony of grief over the body of her husband in Trinity Church, and poured the words of consolation into her ear as he relieved her of her wallet. This, however, was one of his unsuccessful ventures; and being captured and tried before Judge Capron, he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Several times during his term he escaped, but in each instance he was arrested by Justice Dowling—then Captain of the Sixth Ward—aided by Jourdan, and was sent back. Sunday last, the chief mourner again fell into the clutches of the law. Officer Murphy saw him in St. Joseph's Church, putting his hands upon the dress of a woman, and took him in as a suspected pickpocket. Murphy, however, did not know his prisoner, and the man of *aliases* would have gone free but for that memory of DOWLING which is so inconvenient for old time outlaws. The Magistrate knew instantly, and favored him with an interesting sketch of his career, from which the facts now stated were gleaned. He then sent him to mourn for six months in the Penitentiary.

MORE OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

Robert Kneeland and Stewart Wilson also had the misfortune to be confronted with a Justice who remembered them as pocket-book droppers for twenty years, and could narrate to them many of their little games, which they had themselves long forgotten. In this case they were arraigned upon the complaint of Thomas Hickey, who had come all the way from the Channel Islands to fall into their clutches in a by-street of New-York. Going leisurely through the street, carrying a valise, Hickey had been tapped upon the shoulder, and turning around confronted the two men, one of whom told him he had dropped his pocket-book, while the other held the article, apparently in a plethoric condition, before his eyes. Hickey had not lost any pocket-book and said so, but the book was temptingly full, and the men finally convinced him he had lost it, and he put his hand in his pocket for the sovereign claimed as their reward. He managed to bring out three of the coins, snatching these the men ran away. Hickey soon found that the pocket-book left him was stuffed with waste paper, and, searching out the Mayor, he related his adventure and described his despoilers. A detective, being sent in pursuit, soon brought in the old birds of prey, who, after Justice DOWLING had regaled them with some of their personal reminiscences, were consigned to the Penitentiary for six months and sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 15, 1868.

$10,000	5-20 C., '67	107¾	30	Bank of Republic	121
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '81	116	10	Cent. Nat. Bank	110½
2,000	5-20 C., '65	110¼	15	Tenth Nat. Bank	101½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.	118	7	Bank of N. Y.	140
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65¾	200	Cum. Coal Pf.	36¾
2,000	do......2d call	65⅝	100	Del. & Huds. Can.	130½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. bet. call	65½	100	West. U. Tel.	36⅞
5,000	do.	65⅜	10	do	37
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	63	20	Pacific Mail	112
10,000	do.	63¼	20	Mar. Un. Ex.	15¾
10,000	do.....bet. call	63¾	20	do	15⅝
2,000	do	63	100	do	16
10,000	do.....2d call	63½	200	N. Y. Cen	125⅜
15,000	N. Car. 6s, new	60⅜	100	do	125¼
5,000	do	60	400	Reading	97¼
10,000	do	59¾	100	Ill. Cen.....b30	144
15,000	do	59⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	76¾
23,000	do.....bet. call	60	450	C. & N. W. Pf.	77¾
3,000	do.....2d call	60	450	Clev. & Tol.	102
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	89¾	70	Lake Shore	100¼
2,000	Kings Co. 6s	98	100	Mil. & S. P.	84
10,000	Erie 3d M.	92½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....b10	84
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	97	100	Chi. & R. I.....bet. call	107½
1,000	Galena & Chi. 1st M. Ext.	100	100	N. J. Cen	111
10,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	96¼	10	do	111¼
1,000	C. & A. In. B.	92	100	do.....s30	111
500	Ill. Cen Bds.	114	100	do.....b30	111
10,000	M. & St. P. 8s	112½	100	Ohio & Miss	29⅞
25	Phœnix Bank	108	100	do.....b30	29¾
5	Am. Ex. Bk	113	50	do	29⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	114⅜	10,000	Mo. St. 6s	89¾
22,500	5-20 C., '62	110¾	10	Bank of Commerce	124¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	106⅝	10	do	124¼
25,000	do	106⅝	20	Canton Co	49
50,000	do	106¾	200	Cum. Coal Pf.	36¾
7,000	5-20 C., '64	107	100	Q. M. Co.	21¾
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107⅛	100	Mariposa Pf.	21¾
2,500	do	107⅛	100	Pac. Mail	112½
18,000	5-20, C., '65, new	110	50	do	112⅝
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C, b3	110⅜	100	do.....s10	112¾
20,000	do	110¼	100	do	112¾
10,000	do	110⅜	100	Adams Ex	48⅜
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C	105½	300	Wells-Fargo Ex	28¾
10,000	do	105⅜	200	Merch. U. Ex.	16
12,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C	105⅞	10	Erie	40
20,000	N. Car. St.	64¾	10	Erie Pf.	60¾
15,000	do	64⅞	300	N. J. Cen	111
50,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	60	100	do.....s30	111
50,000	do	60⅛	200	Reading R.	97⅜
10,000	do	60¼	20	Ill. Cen	143
10,000	do. bet. call	60⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79
10,000	Tenn. St. new	65⅞	100	Lake Shore	100½
5,000	do	65⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	107⅝
20,000	Va. St. 6s, ex	55	100	Mil. & St. P.	84
10,000	Virginia 6s, new	57	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84
			200	do	83¾
			200	do	83⅞
			100	Tol., W. & W.	56
			100	do	55
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞
			100	Chi. & Alton Pf.	139

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$32,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65⅝	700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84
100	Pacific Mail	112⅞	200	do	84¼
100	do	112⅝	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅝
25	Merch. Un. Ex.	16	100	do	110⅞
600	West. U. T.	36⅞	200	do	110¾
100	Mar. Pf.	20¾	100	Ohio & Miss	30
100	do	20⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	83⅞
600	N. Y. Cen.	125½	300	do	83¾
400	do	125⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	102
100	Canton Co.....b	48	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅝
200	Reading	97	100	C. & N. W.	76⅝
200	do	97⅛	300	do	76¾
100	Alton & T. H.	37	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77¾
100	Mil. & St. P.	84⅛	400	do	77⅞
100	do	84⅛	500	do.....b30	78

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	60	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞
100	Pac. Mail	112⅞	100	do.....b3	110¾
100	Canton Co.....b	48¾	100	do	110⅞
400	N. Y. Central	125¾	300	Ohio & Miss	30
1600	do	125⅞	100	do.....b3	30¼
100	do	126	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	87
300	do	126	300	do	86⅞
100	do	126	100	do.....b10	87
200	do	125⅞	200	do.....b3	86⅞
200	Erie	40	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83¾
100	do	39⅞	200	do	83⅞
100	T., W. & W.	55⅞	900	C., R. I. & Pac.	108
200	do	55¾	100	do	108⅛
100	do	55⅞	100	do.....s3	108
200	West. U. T.	37	300	do.....b3	108
300	Mil. & St. P.	85	600	Chi. & N. W.	77⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79
100	do	85⅞	1200	do	78⅞
400	Clev. & Tol.	102	100	do.....b3	79

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex	15⅞	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
100	West. U. T.	36⅞	400	Cleve. & Tol.	102
100	do	36⅞	300	Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅝
100	Mariposa Pref.	19	100	do.....b10	107⅝
800	N. Y. Cen.	125⅞	100	do.....s5	107½
100	Hudson R.	126⅝	600	Chi. & N. W.	76⅝
200	Reading	97⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78⅝
100	T., W. & W.	55⅞	100	do	78⅞
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞	100	do.....s10	78⅝
200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞	100	do.....b3	78⅝

TUESDAY, Dec. 15—P. M.

The sales of gold to-day were at 135⅜@½@⅜@¼ ℘ cent. At the regular closing of the Gold Room the quotation was 135⅜ ℘ cent., the same as last night. The business of the Room was not very large, and the market not so strong as yesterday, although there is no decided disposition to follow the price down by speculative sales. On the other hand there is a slight weakening of Exchange, and as we are now within less than a fortnight of the January Gold Interest, there is no particular encouragement to *Bull* the market. Gold balances were lent out and otherwise carried over at cheaper cost than on Saturday or Monday. The proportion of the January Gold Interest to go abroad is quite inconsiderable, as compared with the late November payments. The principal collections for Foreign account will be on the long 6 ℘ cents of 1881. There has been a gradual increase of late in the purchases of the 5-20s of 1865 and 1867, January and July Interest for Germany, and a fair business for England; but on all the prominent English and Continental Exchanges the main transactions continue in the May and November issues. Sixty-day Exchange on London to-day is 109⅛, and Short sight at 110@110⅛ ℘ cent. Money is in fair supply to the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent. on Call, and there seems less apprehension of stringency before the Old Year closes than was manifested last week. The Southern and Western Banks, however, continue to lean on their corresponding Banks here for short discounts, and the daily orders for Currency continue pretty large from the same quarters.

The Stock Exchange is responding with some show of spirit to the steadier supply of Money to the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent., and both the Public Funds and the Railways are firmer in price on a more active demand than yesterday. The *Bearish* feeling in the Funds among the Street operators, and, perhaps, with some of the prominent houses in this department of the Exchange, is still in the ascendant, and the *Bullish* interest find it difficult to advance prices, particularly on the 5-20s new of 1867 and the old of 1862, which are the standards of speculation, more than ½@1 ℘ cent. on each favorable turn of the market. The supply of Stock at present is barely equal to the daily absorption by investment purchases, and after the New Year the probability is that the absence of new issues of all Gold-bearing Stocks by the Treasury, since the First of November, will be more seriously felt than at present. The demand for the Currency 6 ℘ cents., (to the Pacific Roads,) at 99½ ℘ cent. and interest, is still reported active.

The State Bonds were 1 ℘ cent. better on North Carolinas, old and new, and a fraction higher on Tennessees, than on Monday, while Virginias were less firm. GOV. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, advises that the January interest will certainly be provided. The amount is less than $300,000.

The Railways advanced 1@1¼ ℘ cent. on New-York Central, and 1¼@2¼ ℘ cent. on the Northwests, St. Pauls and Rock Island, and 1 ℘ cent. on Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and Reading, and about 1 o'clock the general buoyancy in prices and demand was decidedly marked, though the extreme advance was not sustained later in the day. The parties supporting the Northwests and St. Pauls manifest a renewed determination to fight the *Bears* on all these Stocks, and to take advantage of the considerable fresh *Short* interest resulting from the appearance of the Money market and the weakness in prices last week. On the Miscellaneous list there was some recovery in Pacific Mail.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¼	110⅛
American Gold Coin	135½	135½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅞	65⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55
Missouri Bonds	89½	89½
North Carolina Bonds, old	62	64½
New-York Central	125½	125⅞
Erie Railway	40½	40
Reading Railway	96⅞	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	107⅜
Northwest Common	76	76½
Northwest Preferred	77	78⅜
Michigan Southern	86⅞	86⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110	110¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83⅜	83¾
Pacific Mail Company	112⅝	111⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83⅝	83⅞
St. Paul Common	63⅞	63⅞
Toledo and Wabash	54⅞	55⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	109⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114⅜	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	106½	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	123
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110¾	End. coup., 1871	124
5-20 reg., 1864	106½	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	117
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	5 ℘ ct. coup., 1874	118
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜	End. coupons, 1874	115¼
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110	10-40 reg.	103⅞
5-20 reg., 1867	106	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 coupon 1867	110⅛	6s Currency	99⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106	Indiana 5 ℘ c.	98
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	100¾	Michigan 7 ℘ c.	98
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	100	Michigan 7 ℘ c., war l'n	98
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	100	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., ex c.	65⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	65¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex c.	55
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	100	Georgia 6s	79⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	100	Georgia 7s, n. bds	90
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	99	North Carolina 6s	63
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '60	102	Missouri 6s	89½
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	102	Louisiana 6s	69
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	102	Louisiana levee bds	60
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	102	California 7s	128½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	102	Cal. 7s, large bonds	129
Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	102	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois War Loan	102	Rhode Island 6s	100½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	129	Metropolitan	145
America	146	Continental	101½
Phenix	108	St. Nicholas	106
National	110	Marine	150
Commerce	124	Commonwealth	115
Ocean	110	Imp'trs. & Traders'	138
American Exchange	118	Park	158
Bank of the Republic	121	Central National	110½
Bank of N. America	112	Fourth National	106
Irving	110	Tenth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	86	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	86	Gt. Western 1st M., '68	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	99
Erie 1st M. ext	99	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	76½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	76
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	84	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st M.	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-70	101⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac	96½
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96¼
Harlem 1st M.	96	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	94	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	114¼	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	84	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Chi. & Alton inc.	94½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	96	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex. bds.	86½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7-10	94
Con. 7 ℘ cent 1st M. bds	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1. & M. d	87½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	86	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	91¼		

The President and Directors of the National Park Bank opened their magnificent new Banking Building, white granite front, on Broadway, near Fulton-street, to the inspection of their numerous friends and dealers to-day; the ceremony being concluded by a bountiful collation in one of the basement halls. The features which elicited most remark are the main Banking Room and the vaults of the Bank on the same floor. The former is, by all odds, the most imposing and convenient and best lighted room for banking purposes in the City of New-York, and this is the highest possible praise, considering the numerous recent improvements in this line of building.

The Fort Wayne Company announce their regular Quarterly Dividend of 2½ ℘ cent. as payable on the 19th of January. The transfers close in New-York on Saturday week, Dec. 26.

We learn that proxies are coming in rapidly to the present managers of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, and that the attempt of the notorious Erie trio to get control of the Road by buying proxies, without owning any considerable part of the Stock, is likely to be defeated. It certainly ought to be.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $945,961 36; total payments, $553,592 08; balance, $91,020,262 46. The receipts include for Customs, $345,000; for Gold Notes, $199,000.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay on the 2d January the Quarterly Dividend of 2½ ℘ cent. on the Stock of the Oil City and Alleghany River Railway. The Transfer-Books, which have been recently transferred to New-York, where a majority of the Capital of $4,000,000 is held, will close for the Dividend on Thursday of next week, Dec. 24.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable on Jan. 2.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following relative to Customs regulations:

"Particular reference was made in a former article to penal bonds, which Collector CAKE required to be signed by the sureties in person, advocating this construction of the regulations in opposition to the opinion of many of our importers and Custom-house brokers.

In consequence of this decision, the following communication was addressed to the Collector:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.

SIR: Can penal bonds be signed by procuration, in [illegible] with part 5, Revised Regulations, under existing [illegible] will [illegible] submit this question to the Department at Washington. Yours, &c., [illegible] & BUCHEY.

To Hon. J. W. CAKE, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia.

The above was submitted by Collector CAKE, and obtained the following answer, which leaves only transportation and importation bonds to be signed personally:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 11, 1868.

SIR: Article 155 (page 84) of the Revised Regulations, issued Oct. 29, 1868, and so much of article 151 (page 83) as forbids sureties to sign, by attorney, so far as the same relate to bonds for warehousing or rewarehousing at the port of Philadelphia, are hereby temporarily, and until further orders, suspended. I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To J. W. CAKE, Collector of the Customs, Philadelphia.

To make the matter doubly sure, the firm mentioned, subsequently, on the 12th inst., telegraphed as follows to Mr. McCULLOCH:

"Can sureties sign all penal bonds by procuration?"

When the following dispatch was received in reply:

Cash entries of imported goods are not affected by part five, Revised Regulations, under the Warehouse laws.

(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1868.

This, of course, definitely settles the matter."

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,202,177. The Cotton shipments amounted to 15,093 bales.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 4, 1869.

The East River Savings Institution will pay interest at the rate of seven ℘ cent. ℘ annum on sums of $500 and under, and six ℘ cent. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank will pay interest at the rate of six ℘ cent. ℘ annum on all accounts of from $5 to $5,000.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th inst., with inclosure, has been received and contents noted.

In reply I have to state that the act of July 20, 1868, imposes a tax of thirty-two cents per pound on all chewing tobacco, fine cut, plug or twist, on all tobacco twisted by hand or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, or otherwise prepared, without the use of any machine or instrument, or without being pressed or sweetened, and on all other kinds of manufactured tobacco not herein otherwise provided.

Perique tobacco is clearly embraced under the clause, "all other kinds of manufactured tobacco." That it is manufactured tobacco no one would for a moment deny. It is not specially enumerated or named. It cannot be put up as smoking tobacco, in the form of carrots, the usual form in which the manufacturers sell it. It must, therefore, be put up as Cavendish, plug or twist tobacco, and so stamped and canceled.

If afterward it is manufactured or cut into smoking tobacco by any person who makes a business of so cutting it, it must be packed and stamped as smoking tobacco. The same is true when plug tobacco is cut into smoking, or when any other kind of tobacco remanufactured, or so changed in its character and condition as to lose its original description and identity.

The requirements of the present case with regard to packing and stamping preclude the idea of any reworking or remanufacture after the tax has once been paid by the proper stamps. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LOUIS WOLFLEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor, New-Orleans, La.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the Principal and SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, 1st February and 1st August, in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*.

A limited amount only of these bonds will be sold at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, by bankers and brokers, agents of the Company in different parts of the country, and at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES received in exchange at full market rates.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on request.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Columbia-st., w. s., 69 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20x49.8	$15,500
Delancey-st., n. e. cor. Clinton-st., 22x60	20,500
Greenwich-st., No. 176	12,000
2d-st., n. s., 288 ft. w. of Av. C, 24x18.10	19,000
20th-st., No. 329 E., 15.3x92	8,500
21st-st., n. s., 236.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22.5x98.7	8,600
30th-st., s. s., 278.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9	15,000
33d-st., s. s., 218.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9	16,000
38th-st., n. s., 147 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	23,000
51st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x200.10	nom.
53d-st., 157.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.2x100.5	13,000
54th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	13,500
58th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x75.3	13,600
67th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	10,500
72d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2	8,000
72d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2	14,500
75th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 102.2x125	20,000
82d-st., n. s., 202 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x102.2	5,500
82d-st., 152 ft. w. of 8th-av., regular	nom.
82d-st., n. s., 168.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.9x102.2	7,000
88th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.8	16,000
90 ft. e. 3d-av. and 51.2 ft. n. 74th-st., 11x20	200
104th-st., n. e. corner 3d-av., 100x100.9	28,000
122d-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Avenue C, 12.6x50.5	3,600
122d-st., s. s., 87.6 w. of Avenue A, 12.6x50.5	3,600
124th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100.11	16,000
131st-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	2,250
143d-st., n. w. corner Boulevard, 375x100	25,000
146th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x199.10	7,000
149th-st., n. e. corner 10th-av., 15x100	18,000
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 37th-st., 20x80	24,000
St. Nicholas-av., e. s., 149.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., (irregular)	9,000
1st-av., s. e. corner of 19th-st., 2x70	15,800
2d-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of 30th-st., 20x75.9	15,000
3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x95	nom.
3d-av., w. s., 50.5 n. of 56th-st., 25x95	nom.
5th-av., s. e. corner of 83d-st., 102.2x160	90,000
6th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25x100	58,000
8th-av., e. s., 44.11 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 27.6x40x14x16x40	20,000
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 126th-st., 50x100	3,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of 96th-st., 25.5x100	5,700

Leases Recorded.

Hester-st., No. 107, 5 years, per year	$2,100
Howard-st., No. 34, 6 years, per year	12,500
Lispenard-st., No. 50, store, 5 years, per year	6,000
25th-st., No. 119 W., 4 years, per year	400
76th-st., s. e. cor. 3d-av., 13x45, store, 2 years and 10 months, per year	800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Powers-st., 18.2x80	$4,000
Bridge-st. and Plymouth-st., s. w. corner, 50x83	4,500
Caton-place and Poplar-st., n. w. corner, 75x100	1,700
Elm-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Willow-st., 25x97.6	350
Hewes-st. and Bedford-av., n. e. corner, 157x200	33,000
Lefferts-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of Classon-av., 42x157	5,000
McKibben-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x75x25x25x50	2,400
Spencer-st., w. s., 215 ft. s. of Park-av., 19.3x100	2,500
Union-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x262	2,000
Warren-st., n. s., 421.8 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20.10x100	10,100
Withers-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	100
North 5th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-st., 50x100	3,000
Alabama-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100	1,100
Bushwick-av. and William-st., n. cor., 180x100	3,650
Butler-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 25x80	3,500
De Kalb-av., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	4,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 197.10 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 37.4x26.10x37x76	12,100
Fulton-av., n. s., 235 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 37.3x74.10x37x79	12,000
Grand-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Green-av., 25x100	8,000
Stoothoff-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 2d-st., 25x100	800
3d-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 16th-st., 23.6x83.10	1,100
Lot No. 84, map of United Freeman's Land Association No. 3	300
Section 9, N. Court's map, 1-7 acre, at New-Utrecht	2,000
C. Bennett's farm, 57 acres, Flatbush; also, 10 acres adjoining, C.	115,000
C. Bennett's farm, 58 acres, Flatbush	100,000
Jno. C. Bennett's farm, New-Utrecht, 28 acres, C	25,000
Plot of Jno. C. Bennett's, at New-Utrecht, 10 acres, C	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic and Grand avs., s. e. cor., 20x80, 5 years, per year	1,000
Lots Nos. 300, 301, J. Dimon's map, 999 yrs., per year, all taxes and	500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Oyster Bay.

Sheep-lane, s. s., adjoining J. B. Lewis' and Frost's Creek, 55 acres	$1,000
Whitson's-lane, s. s., adjoining Margot, 20 acres	4,400
Whitson's-lane, e. s., near Manette Hill, adjoining Evans', 20 acres	

Long Island City.

Flushing-st. and Central-av., n. w. corner, 102.9x75x100x51	$1,000
Fulton-av., Marrion-st., East 15th-st. and East-av., 125x125	6,975

Woodside.

Percy-st. and Schroeder-place, s. e. corner, 125x100x25x50x12x60	$1,900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

4th-av., w. s., 420 ft. s. of 4th-st., 60x210	$6,100

Harrison.

Purchase to King-st.-road, s. s., 5 acres	$500
Purchase to King-st.-road, plot adjoining above	2,000

Morrisania.

132d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x100	$750

Mount Pleasant.

Sleepy Hollow-road, w. s., adjoining Geo. S. Rice's, 3 acres	$1,800

Pelham.

Town-road on Rodman's Neck, 28 acres	$15,000

Rye.

Abendroth-place, n. s., lot [illegible]	$600

Yonkers.

Broadway and Cromwell-place, n. e. corner, 50x100	$5,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Boyd-st., w. s., 228 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 22x100	$700
Brunswick-st., n. s., O. Geiger's property, 25x75	6,500
Church-st., w. s., 70 ft. n. of Crawford-st., 22x100	2,000

Clinton.

Holland-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Gold-st., 25x100	$100
St. Mark's-place and Avon-st., n. e. corner, 103x312; Belmont-av., e. s., F. Neuminger's property, 60x125	1,700

East Orange.

Steuben-st., e. s., 55 ft. from Sussex-av., 75x160	$1,000

West Orange.

Mitchell-st., A. Vaniere's property, 32x188	$330

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Varick-st., 21.4x100	$16,500
North 1st-st., n. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.6x50	2,600
South 2d-st., s. s., 148 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 102x100	7,000

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 37 and 38, block No. 15, Coster's estate, ½ share	$250

North Bergen.

Hackensack Plank-road, w. s., adjoining Eliza Payne's, 3¾ acres, conveyance of interest	$437

Hudson City.

Lake-st., s. s., lot No. 10, block D, 25x126	$725

Union.

Fulton-st. and Fort Lee-av., near the corner, 2,000 square feet	$500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	4	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,002	Malt, bushels	660
Flour, bags	1,549	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	750	Pork, bbls	227
Cornmeal, bags	1,800	Cut Meats, pkgs	201
Wheat, bushels	125	Lard, pkgs	648
Corn, bushels	17,077	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	847
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	156
Oats, bushels	514	Petroleum, bbls.	3,348

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at uniform rates. We quote: Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been fairly active to-day, and without notable change in price; sales 3,422 bales, (of which 829 bales were to arrive,) including 1,752 bales to spinners, 581 bales to speculators, 609 bales to shippers, and 500 bales in transit; sales were also made of 350 bales Middling, January, at 24½c.; 300 bales Middling, February, at 24c.; 250 bales Middling, January, at 24⅛c.; 100 bales Middling, December, at 24½c.; 150 bales Middling and 150 bales Low Middling, January, at 23½c.; 200 bales Low Middling, December, at 24c.; 300 bales Low Middling, February, and 300 bales Low Middling, March, at 23c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	22¼	22⅜	22½@23
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞@24
Low Middling, ℘ lb	24⅜	24⅝	24¾@25
Middling, ℘ lb	25⅜	25⅝	25¾@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,110
Receipts last week	20,240
Receipts preceding week	20,791
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	245,115
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	627,027
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	673,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	15,093
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	102,607
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	315,877
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	31,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	764,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	629,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	379,000
Exports, same time last year	287,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	242,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	255,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for to-day at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,700 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 60; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7@$7 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 60@$8 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 25@$7 75 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 60
Extra State	7 00@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 15@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 50@11 75
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 50@14 00

Southern Flour has been in very slack request at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., at $7 20@$8 25 for poor to fair, and $8 25@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been made of 670 sacks at $6 35@$11 50, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in good demand at $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 465 bbls. Corn Meal has been in more request at $5@$5 50 for Western; $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 950 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at $4 25@$4 65 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been generally held with more firmness, but has not been in much request. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 39,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 15@$2 35; Amber Western at $2 08@$2 10; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Mixed on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 62, chiefly at $1 58@$1 60; and White California at $2 22@$2 25 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, and purchased at easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 64,500 bushels at $1 08@$1 12 for unsound and damp; $1 12@$1 16 for sound Mixed Western; $1 02@$1 08, chiefly at $1 05, for New Mixed Western; $1 02@$1 12 for New White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand at from $1 50@$1 55 ℘ bushel. Sales 6,100 bushels. Of Barley, sales were reported of 8,000 bushels English, to arrive, at $2 25 ℘ bushel; market quiet but steady. Barley Malt dull and nominal. Oats have been moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Sales, since our last, 47,500 bushels Western at 77c.@77½c., in store, 79c.@79½c., afloat, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in reduced supply and good request at 75c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for very poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in some request, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been in demand and held very firmly.

LEATHER—A moderate business has been reported in Sole at our quotations, including Oak Slaughter, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in quite moderate request, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77½c. ℘ gallon.; 500 bbls. New-Orleans sold at auction within the range.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 30@$7 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 35; Red Oil at 83½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@99c.; Olive, $3 35@$3 40 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Dec. 14.—*Sperm*—Has been in good demand for export, the transactions since our last reaching 3,500 bbls., in parcels, at $1 75 ℘ gallon. A parcel of 200 bbls. sold for manufacture on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 14, '68	45,629	68,037	803,497
Same time last year	40,569	88,332	815,344
Exports for the week ending Dec. 14, 1868	110	....	35,437
Previously	14,701	7,977	566,792
From Jan. 1 to date	14,811	7,977	602,229
Same time last year	24,248	17,717	622,362

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand and quoted irregularly; 12½c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24c. for Crude in bbls., and 33c.@34½c. for refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports the past week's business thus: "Market very firm with an upward tendency. Most of the large mills sold ahead up to the 1st of March and 1st of April. Most of the sales made on thirty days' credit. The following are the sales: 6,000 pieces 56x60, 7c.; 4,000 pieces 56x60, 7⅛c.; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 7¼c.; 9,000 pieces 64x64, 7⅞c., early in the week; 35,000 pieces 64x64, 8c.; 30,000 pieces 64x64, 8⅛c.; 65,000 pieces 64x64, 8¼c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 8⅜c.; 45,000 pieces 64x64, 8½c.; 28,000 pieces 64x64, 8⅝c.; 66,000 pieces 64x64, 8¾c.; 24,000 pieces 64x64, 8⅞c.; 32,000 pieces 64x64, 9c. Total, 442,000 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention at decidedly better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 25, chiefly at $26, for New City and Western Mess; $25 25@$25 75 for Old Western Mess; $23 25@$25 for Old and New Prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl.; also 1,750 bbls. New Mess, seller January and February, at $26@$26 50 ℘ bbl. City dressed Hogs have been in demand at 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb. Western quiet at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet at former prices. Sales equal to 165 packages at 12c.@15½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in fair demand at unaltered prices; sales equal 310 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.; Short Rib at 14½c.@14⅝c.; Stanfords at 14½c., and Long Clear at 14c., ℘ lb. Lard continues in good demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 890 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@17c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16½c. for Prime City, and 16½c.@16⅞c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ℘ lb.; sales were also reported of 2,250 tierces Prime Steam, December and January delivery, sellers' options, at 16⅛c.@16¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is in more request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in demand, including New Prime Mess at $28@$30, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ℘ tierce; sales 275 tierces. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $30@$32 ℘ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in good request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℘ lb	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	40	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	28	@30
Common Western, ℘ lb	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	18¾	@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

RICE—Has been in slack request at $8@$8 75 for Carolina ℘ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℘ lb.

SKINS—Have been inquired for at steady rates, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 42c.@46c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℘ lb. We quote also Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ℘ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@48c.; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c., each.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and buoyant in price. Sales have been reported of 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@13½c., and 610 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STUART quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 15¾c.; Granulated, 15¾c.; Ground, 15½c.; White, A, 14¾c.; Yellow, C, 14½c.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been less active to-day; sales 49,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c. for prime; also, 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@16c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been rather sparingly sought after since our last, including Lugs at 17½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western, and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ℘ lb. *Seedleaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots of 12c.@20c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; Fine Wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@15c. for old, and 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@16c. for old, and 8½c.@20c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new, ℘ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 05 ℘ lb. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 10; average lot, 82½c.@88c., ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and nominal at $1 02@$1 03 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 250 bbls. Flour, by steamer, on private terms; 45,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel; 800 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s.; 200 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 50s. ℘ ton, and 300 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 3s. ℘ 280 lbs. For London, 1,800 bbls. Resin at 3s 3d. ℘ 280 lbs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH NURSE AND seamstress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; or as general servant; washes and irons well. Call at No. 308 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a young woman; is a thorough hair dresser, and understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, &c.; well recommended by former employers. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a first-class private family; City preferred; no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., rear house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or first-class boarding-house; in City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, sisters, in a respectable private family—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 155 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.—We are prepared to furnish all of our customers and others, country or City, with first-class servants of all nations: private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; boning, larding, &c.; is highly recommended by former employers. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as a good cook and baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 31 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 265 West 27th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; best of reference. Apply at No. 443 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a cook. Apply at No. 59 West 19th-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 189 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 53 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best references. Apply at No. 405 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, EMPLOYMENT to work in a laundry, by the week or day; good City reference. Call at No. 32 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, from Paris, a place in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 125 West 31st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 41 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook. Call at No. 144 East 18th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 329 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a reliable woman; has five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 209 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good baker; best reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 427 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Call at present employer's, No. 12 East Washington-place.

COUNTRY OR CITY—MRS. WHITFIELD, No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st., supplies families, boarding-houses and hotels with Protestant and Catholic servants, cooks, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one, an excellent cook, baker, &c., will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing, and is a good sewer; the best of reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 367 East 19th-st., rear building, first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's or gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing and fluting; or will go out by the day or week; good City reference as to capability. Call or address Mrs. BALLARD, No. 261 West 22d-st., Room No. 5, rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing if required; understands her business correctly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 West 18th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge, or would mind children and do chamberwork; no objection to leave the City; has good reference. Call at No. 368 East 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do general housework in a small private family; well recommended; best City reference, if required. Call at No. 737 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is an excellent maker of bread, cake, jellies, pastries and soups, and has first-class references from some of the first City families; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 204 West 19th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to get ladies' or gentlemen's and families' washing and ironing at her own residence; can do up French fluting, embroidery and lace; best City reference if required. Call at No. 142 Seventh-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of plain and fancy dishes, both English and American; highly recommended by the family that she has lived with. Call at No. 935 Broadway, worsted store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring up by hand, if required; can do plain sewing; good references given. Call at No. 345 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and desserts and marketing; City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 129 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City references. Call at No. 65 Forsyth-st., in rear, first basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, competent laundress; understands French fluting and puffing linens and all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.; come through the hall to the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or would do the chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to a boarding-house; has good reference. Call at No. 62 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; has the very best City reference as to capability, honesty and sober conduct. Can be seen until suited at No. 215 7th-av., top floor, back room, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or waitress; has an excellent City reference for either. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as baby nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation; is a thoroughly experienced cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands all its branches; meats and soups; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as experienced nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or bring up by hand. Apply, for two days, at No. 100 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear, second floor.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT by the day or week would like a few more customers; fully understands cutting and fitting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference if required. Call at No. 339 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT washing and chamberwork by a respectable girl, who has lived many years in a genteel family, and can give from them the best recommendations. Address ELIZA, No. 50 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR GENERAL servant, by an efficient, respectable girl; is a good cook and baker, and superior washer and ironer; is neat, economical and trustworthy; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and baker; understands fine washing and ironing, and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 6 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation; is a thoroughly experienced cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or assistant good cook; excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; wages not so much an object as a good home; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call in the fancy store, No. 517 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family or a boarding-house; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing; a Protestant; best of City reference. Call at No. 179 Mulberry-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, NOT LONG from England, a situation as cook in the English styles; has best of references. Call for two days at No. 507 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as children's nurse or invalid lady; has no objections to sew; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, a situation in a gentleman's family; is capable of taking charge of the linen, if desired; has 6 years City reference. Can be seen at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO IS A first-rate washer and ironer of shirts, a situation; does fluting; is also a good cook. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 329 East 29th-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for a coachman who has served him faithfully for several years; would gladly recommend him. He can be seen at his last place, No. 130 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, INDUSTRIOUS man, Scotch, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; sober, very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 269 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands green-houses and grapery; the wife as cook; good references from last employer. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; is sober, honest and industrious; is a good driver and excellent groom; has the best of City reference from his last employers. Address A. B. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man, aged 23, in a private family; can drive, wait on table, and will make himself generally useful; best reference. Address CHAS. SCHEIFER, No. 24 Bayard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Address J. L., Box 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or fireman in a hotel or boarding-house; best of reference. Address or apply at No. 307 East 14th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; is thoroughly conversant with his business; will make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. 297 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHMAN, a situation as waiter in a small private family; has good City references. Address A. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter or night watchman; has the best of City references or bonds. Address D. T., No. 411 East 14th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at or address SADDLERY, No. 442 6th-av.

CLERKSHIP WANTED IN A LAW office, by a young man, 20 years of age, now studying; he proposes to supplement his deficient knowledge of practice with the advantages of a commercial acquaintance and a knowledge of commercial usages, which are both extensive and capable of being made profitable to an employer; a modest salary only expected, and the very highest City reference given. Address M. E. G., Box No. 1,163 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUATION by a young man, lately landed from the old country; has had five years' experience in a nobleman's stables; understands horses perfectly; is an excellent driver, which his discharge will certify; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Any commands for JOHN FITZPATRICK, at No. 435 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE PRIME of life, just arrived from the old country, a situation as first-class waiter; has reference from some of the first families. Address T. HOLTON, Jackson's grocery, under Fifth-av. Hotel; will be punctually attended to.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PRODUCE COMMISSION OR GROCERY.—The advertiser is desirous of procuring a situation as clerk in a produce commission or grocery house, with a view of ultimately taking an interest in the business if satisfied; very best of reference given; would prefer the vicinity of Greenwich and Washington sts. Address C. S. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER desires a situation in a wholesale establishment; unexceptionable references given, including his last employer. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,469 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a shipping or commission house, or in any business where he can make himself useful; is a good penman, and has a good knowledge of business. Address S. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; ALSO, a nurse, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch and German ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, excellent cooks and other houseworkers. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a boot and shoe house; must be quick and accurate at figures and a good writer. Address Box No. 2,056 Post Office, New-York.

COPYIST WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE; a clear, distinct handwriting indispensable. Address Box No. 1,683 Post Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,000,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. HUNTINGTON LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Dec. 12, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. on the 17th inst. for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood, N. Y. Harbor, and New-York City. The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at the posts named free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the Commanding Officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers, and their families stationed at this depot, the sub-depot of Fort Wood, and the stations in New-York City, or supplied therefrom, with such choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steaks, standing ribs or rib-roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1869.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on the 17th instant, at which time and place bidders are invited to be present. Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed

W. M. QUIMBY,
Brevet Major U. S. A., A. C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 13,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,120 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,284 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
3 10-inch stop-cocks.
2 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
84 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY,
Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated DEC. 16, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks across James-street from number sixty-one to sixty-two.

2d. For laying crosswalks from the southeast to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.

3d. For paving with trap-blocks the carriage-way of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

4th. For flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, west side, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

2d. Both sides of Fifth-street, from First-avenue to a point half way to Avenue A; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Fifth-street to a point distant half the block, north and south.

3d. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenue.

4th. The west side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee on Street Openings of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board, Room No. 8, City Hall, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of hearing any objections of the property-owners affected by the extension of Park-place, by widening Robinson-st., from College-place to West-st.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN McQUADE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL TAXES will meet THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th inst., at 10 A. M. All parties interested will please attend. By order of the Chairman.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG,
Clerk of Board.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Ledne, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, &c. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Ringgold, Ward, Mrs. Brown, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vining, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The peaceful termination of the insurrection at Cadiz, Spain, is said to be due entirely to the kindly interference of Mr. R. F. Farrel, American Consul at Cadiz. Affairs in Spain are represented to be in a very unsettled state, and fears of new outbreaks are entertained. There is great suffering among the poor on account of the interruption to trade. Gen. Dulce has left Madrid for Havana to assume the duties of Captain-General of Cuba.

The Government of Greece has rejected the demands of the Sultan of Turkey, and the decision was received with joy by the people. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been severed by the withdrawal of the Ministers of each Government.

The British Parliament assembled in joint session yesterday to listen to the reading of the Queen's address, which was very brief. She simply says that it is necessary, before proceeding to the consideration of general business, to fill the vacancies which exist in the House of Commons by reason of members accepting Government office. She therefore requests that the necessary election writs be issued and new elections had at once, and recommends an adjournment of both Houses until new members can be returned. The House of Lords then adjourned to the 11th of February, and the House of Commons to the 29th of December. Mr. John Bright has announced to his constituents that he has accepted office, and hopes they will sustain him. The new Ministry has decided to recall Earl Mayo from India.

CUBA.

Dispatches from Havana are voluminous, but very contradictory in their statements regarding the insurrection. Those coming from Government sources represent that the speedy suppression of the insurrection is assured. Reports from other and less partial sources are to the effect that the rebels are gaining strength daily, and are receiving arms and ammunition from various quarters. The Government is engaged in searching for political offenders, and have arrested many residents of Havana. Count Valmaseda has personally applied for reinforcements, and some additional troops have been furnished him. Reinforcements from Spain are daily expected. Sympathizers with the rebels claim that the Government troops were recently defeated in the interior, but official reports deny the statement. A correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from Bagamo, says that the Spanish troops are becoming dissatisfied with the manner in which rebels are pardoned, and vow that they will neither take nor give quarter in future. It is stated that an expedition to aid the insurgents is being organized in Nassau, and that the Cuban Government has taken measures to prevent its landing.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met as usual yesterday, and referred a number of petitions and memorials to appropriate Committees. The resolutions offered by Mr. Willey, censuring the President for the financial propositions contained in his Message, were reported back from the Finance Committee, and a motion made that they be immediately considered. Objection was made and the resolutions were laid over. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information regarding the action of the mixed Commission appointed to adjust the claims of American citizens against the Government of Venezuela. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish any information he might have regarding Alaska, especially that relating to the fur interest. The bill providing punishment for the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was taken from the table, and its passage advocated by Mr. Ferry. After some general discussion the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Wilson's bill to prohibit the organization of militia in the States lately in rebellion was taken up, Mr. Wilson advocating its passage. A general debate ensued, after which the bill was passed and the Senate adjourned.

The House disposed of considerable miscellaneous business and then took up the bill, previously reported from the Military Committee, fixing the war claims of Iowa against the Government at $229,848. After a lengthy debate the House, by a vote of 42 to 70, refused to second the previous question, and at the expiration of the morning hour, the bill was permitted to go over for further debate. Mr. Schenck gave notice that on the 6th of January he should call up the Tariff bill for final action. Mr. Moorhead moved to go into Committee of the Whole and dispose of the Tariff bill at once. After some opposition, the motion was agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole accordingly. Mr. Brooks, who was entitled to the floor when the bill was last up, spoke in opposition to it. At the conclusion of Mr. Brooks' remarks the Committee rose, but immediately, by a vote of 91 to 64, went into Committee of the Whole again, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill. Various amendments were offered and discussed, but without disposing of the bill the Committee rose and the House immediately adjourned.

GENERAL.

The General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad telegraphed to the Postmaster-General yesterday that the road was prepared to carry the overland mails to the new town of Evanston, 957 miles west of Omaha. The track is reported clear of snow the entire length.

An important law case, involving the question of the limit of the powers delegated to the Legislature of Pennsylvania under the Constitutions of the State and the United States, will be tried at Harrisburg on Monday next, viz., that of the Commonwealth vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal Companies. In March, 1866, the Legislature passed an act requiring the various dams on the Susquehanna River and its tributaries to be remodeled, at the expense of their owners, to allow the passage of fish. The defendants have refused to comply with the law, and, some months since, were indicted in Dauphin County. By consent of counsel, a special verdict was found in each case. Should judgment be entered against the defendants, the dams will be abated as nuisances.

The murderer, John Hoag, was hanged at Walkertown, Ontario, yesterday forenoon.

The new Board of Aldermen of Boston is made up of seven Republicans and five Democrats. Mayor Shurtleff's plurality over Mr. Kimball, the candidate of the Republicans for Mayor, was 1,612. Of Lowell, Jonathan P. Folsom, Republican, is the new Mayor, and of Charlestown, Hon. E. L. Norton.

The Pacific House, in St. Joseph, Mo., one of the largest hotels in the place, was entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It was crowded with travelers at the time, but all managed to escape. The loss on the building is estimated at $75,000, and on the furniture $25,000. The building was insured for $45,000, and the furniture for $12,500.

The new straw works of George Metcalf, in Medway, Mass., were burned to the ground early yesterday morning, causing a loss of about $10,000. The property was insured for $8,000.

The Free School building at Andover, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss $30,000, on which there was an insurance of $16,000.

Andrew Donnelly, the pauper, who killed Jacob Hanscomb, an overseer of the Workhouse at East Cambridge, Mass., some time ago, having been tried for murder and pronounced insane, was yesterday sent to the State Insane Asylum at Taunton. The same Court sentenced John McCort to fourteen years' imprisonment for beating his wife to death while she was intoxicated. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter.

Five residents of Trenton were drowned yesterday while trying to force an iceboat through the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Last evening Rev. Day K. Lee lectured in the Wigwam, in West Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, before a small audience. He discoursed for an hour or more upon "The Family of Worlds; their Centres of Relation and Attraction," and was listened to with eager interest.

A meeting of tobacco manufacturers took place yesterday at the Astor House, to memorialize the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means against a further postponement, beyond 1st of January next, of the taking effect of the law regarding the stamping of tobacco packages, and other details relating to it.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, two prisoners, one a colored man and the other a white man, pleaded guilty of larceny. The former was remanded for sentence, and the latter was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Resolutions to appropriate $5,000 to defray expenses of Gov. Hoffman's inauguration; to defray expenses incurred by the members of the Board of Councilmen in testing their claim to seats in the Board, and to donate $50,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd were laid over.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, and passed upon thirty complaints against liquor dealers for violations of the Excise law. Seven cases were adjourned, and five licenses recalled. Fifty-nine new licenses were granted.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported that, during the week ending on Saturday last, there were in this City 324 deaths, 279 births and 106 marriages. There were but 126 deaths in Brooklyn within the same period. The Registrar reported both cities unusually free from infectious and epidemic disease.

At the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, the argument of Judge Emott in the Erie case, before him, was continued. Mr. Vanderpoel amended the order to show cause so as to include the receiver, and the case was adjourned until Thursday next.

Cotton sold to the extent of about 5,000 bales, yesterday, for immediate forward delivery at steady prices. Less activity was noted in Breadstuffs, which varied little otherwise, save in the instance of wheat, which was more firmly held, and Corn, which was cheaper. Provisions were in good request; Pork and Lard dearer. Groceries moderately inquired for. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Internal Revenue Department.

We are glad to see it stated that Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, is not a candidate for the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. He is beyond question fully competent to the discharge of its duties, and would bring to it honesty of purpose and personal integrity, which is more than can be said for some who are candidates for the place. But he is a great deal too amiable for it. That office does not need a good-natured man. The only fault of its present incumbent is an excess of amiability. In matters of personal intercourse and as contributing to social enjoyment, that is a most valuable quality:—but in these days of corruption it is sadly out of place in official positions,—and especially in positions involving executive duties. Such a place as the Commissionership of Internal Revenue needs a man who can't be cheated, who won't be bullied, and who can cut off heads with the *sang froid* of a Chinese executioner. Mr. Rollins is not such a man. He don't like to offend anybody, and he dislikes anything that puts him "in an embarrassing position" almost as much as the Secretary of the Treasury does. The result is a degree of halting uncertainty in the administration of the Department, that often looks like cowardice, or complicity with fraud,—and which has nearly all the bad effects of both, without the *guilt* of either.

We are aware of the political complications which have contributed to the embarrassments of the position. Mr. Rollins, being a staunch Republican, has tried to make appointments that would strengthen the Republican Party. Mr. Johnson, hating the Republicans, has insisted on appointments that would weaken it. And Mr. McCulloch, being more amiable than either of the other two, and more anxious for a peaceful life than both of them together, has bent his efforts to finding excuses for not appointing the best men, and in quieting his conscience for assenting to the appointment of the worst. The result is,—the Department as we see it.

What special considerations make it imperative on Mr. Rollins to resign just at this moment, we do not know. It is to be regretted that he cannot consent to prolong for two months longer the sacrifices he has been making by holding the office for the last two or three years. Not that he is absolutely the very best man for the place, but he is so much better than the one we are likely to get, when he leaves it, that his retention of it would seem to be a special interposition of the providence that presides over the dispensation of political patronage. So long as he is there, it is reasonably certain that nothing very disastrous will be done. When he leaves, we shall lose even that paltry consolation,—especially if he is to be succeeded by a man without business reputation, legal or other knowledge, or any such established character as inspires confidence or stimulates hope.

We wish the Department could stand as it is until Gen. Grant comes into power. What will happen *then*, of course we cannot know; but we may at all events *hope* that we shall have a man at the head of it who will comprehend its duties and have the nerve and the courage to perform them. We do not suppose it is absolutely necessary that a man should be either a bear or a ruffian to make a good Commissioner. But something of the qualities of both those wild beasts may often be brought to bear on the duties of the place with great advantage. It needs, at all events, a man who is not so good-natured as to think that everybody is as honest and as disinterested as he is himself, or that on the whole there is not a great deal of difference in men, and that a man with a very bad reputation, or with very evident motives of self-interest, may after all make a very good public officer. That may, possibly, sometimes happen, but as a general thing *it is not true.* There is no place in the world where the real character of a man will tell on his acts so surely or so fatally as in public office. The temptations offered to a selfish man may not be such as he *cannot*,—but they are such as he *will not*,—resist. The atmosphere is demoralizing. The moral air he breathes is tainted: it has been de-oxygenized. It relaxes the muscles of resistance; it destroys the power to say *no*, with the emphasis required to make it final.

We hope Gen. Grant will put a man in that place whose natural impulse is to say *no*,—and who will say it in a way to discourage protests and petitions:—a man in whose obstinate integrity Gen. Grant himself will have full faith and trust, and whose action, within his own Department, will therefore be quite certain to be approved, and who will not take his orders from members of Congress or other partisans as to the subordinates through whom he may try to enforce the Revenue laws. Let Congress *make* the laws; and then let the proper Executive departments carry them into effect, without interference from members or or anybody else.

Political Disabilities—Congress and the Virginia Constitution.

As the attention of Congress is to be directed to the unreconstructed States, may it not consistently consider the expediency of requiring the adaptation of the Constitutions their conventions have respectively proposed to the general policy of the Republican Party and the terms of the Reconstruction acts?

The question of disabilities is one over which Congress should for many reasons retain entire control. They have been imposed, when imposed at all, on grounds of national policy. They are, in fact, a national penalty for an offence directed against the nation's life; and their enactment is justified as a means of excluding rebels from a work designed to bring back the excluded States into a loyal relationship with the Union. There is nothing vindictive in their nature, and nothing which Congress intended to be permanent, as is evidenced by the fact that the Fourteenth Amendment vests in Congress the power to annul disabilities whenever individuals acquire a claim to favorable consideration.

We may assume, moreover, that in defining the conditions of reconstruction, Congress laid down the maximum measure of disability which, in its judgment, is equitable and politic. It affirmed all that, in its opinion, is necessary to secure in loyal hands the governing authority in the matter of reorganization, and to prevent the acquisition of influence in the General Government by men who have proved themselves its enemies. In pursuance of this policy, disfranchisement is limited to the preliminary stage of reconstruction; no man is disfranchised under Federal law in the States whose restoration is complete. The only continuing disability is the exclusion from Federal offices of active participators in the rebellion; and this, as we have said, is subject at any time to Congressional action.

That the Republican Party, as a whole, desires Congress to retain full authority over the whole subject, the resolution proposed by Carl Schurz, and adopted by the Chicago Convention, clearly proves. It declares the purpose of the party, acting through Congress, to remove the only disability remaining after reconstruction, so soon as those affected by it shall purge themselves of suspected disloyalty. The same view was repeatedly expressed by advocates of the Reconstruction acts during their progress through the two Chambers. In the Senate, especially, the adoption of a magnanimous policy was urged as an ultimate intention; and for this reason authority over the subject was retained subject to legislative action. The announcement then made has been fulfilled in good faith in many instances; and there is a prevailing disposition among the great body of Republicans to remove the impediment to official usefulness as often and as quickly as may be found compatible with public interests.

It follows from this view of the case that nothing should be admitted into the new (local) Constitutions which conflicts with the Congressional policy in regard to disabilities. If Congress is to keep the question in its own hands, it must take care that a policy more proscriptive than its own shall not be incorporated into local law. Otherwise the spectacle will be presented of a principle deliberately affirmed by the General Government and as deliberately disregarded by an authority it created, and over whose acts it exercises final jurisdiction. The haste with which the task of revision was performed in respect of the Constitutions already accepted only makes more necessary the display of greater caution hereafter. Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas wisely conformed to the national standard of liberality; Alabama has since done the same; but there are proscriptive provisions in the Louisiana and Arkansas Constitutions which might have been eliminated with great advantage both to the States and the country.

The subject derives a living interest from the harsh features of the proposed Virginia Constitution, which Congress is asked in a certain sense to indorse. That Constitution is proscriptive beyond all precedent. It not only excludes from local office all who cannot take the iron-clad oath, but it makes that oath a part of the organic law, to be hereafter applicable to all who claim the privilege of the ballot. The effect of such a test, thus enforced, will be to disfranchise as well as to exclude from the public service one-fifth or one-fourth of the whole available voting population. Successive District Commanders have reported the injury occasioned by the inability to call into the public employment, in State affairs, the class best qualified for official duty. But the projected Constitution goes further, and excludes the same class from all share in elections. They are to be deprived of votes, not by a mere law, but by provisions embodied in the Constitution itself.

Is Congress prepared to order a vote which on the existing suffrage basis will result in the adoption of a Constitution thus directly in conflict with the intent of the Reconstruction acts, and with the recorded desire of the Republican Party? Should it not be enough that the Constitution of reconstructed Virginia be made to guarantee an equality of rights, irrespective of color?—that it be so framed as to secure the broad, general principle which is to be the foundation of the new South? Is not the opportunity now presented one that may be turned to good account, as an illustration of the wish of Congress to avert lasting causes of irritation, and to secure control for the principles which lie at the root of its own action? To accomplish this end, another Convention will be necessary; and we submit that *that* is what Virginia most requires at the present moment. An appeal to the ballot, resulting in the carrying of the Constitution now proposed, would be a calamity too serious to be incurred without the most careful deliberation.

Legal Provision Against Railroad Accidents.

Is it not about time that our Legislature took some account of the *duties* of Railroad Companies, as well as of their privileges and demands? Should they not be required to *fence their tracks*, and thus prevent the shocking and heart-rending scenes which are of such constant occurrence upon them? Yesterday we recorded the probable killing of two women and a little girl, by being run over by a train while they were walking on the track: and not a week,—scarcely a day,—passes without the record of similar accidents in some part of the country. Our railroad tracks seem to be used, almost everywhere, as *promenades*:—they offer oftentimes the shortest and the most convenient paths for pedestrians, and as they are level, comparatively smooth and nearly always dry, they are constantly used as thoroughfares for walking purposes, by all classes in all parts of the country. Sometimes the warning whistle of an approaching train is not heard: sometimes it is mistaken for the whistle of a departing train: and it is always liable to be misunderstood, in some way or other, by persons of careless habits, whose lives thus pay the penalty of their mistakes.

There is one, and but one, effectual way of remedying this evil. *Every railroad company should be compelled to fence its track*,—to shut it off, altogether, from access to the general public, and to have its crossings provided with gates and attended by guards. This is simply a question of money. So far as the companies are concerned, it involves nothing else which can be deemed a hardship. And the cost of such precautions would be trifling. Every road now professes to station guards throughout its line:—a different distribution of them, and a slight modification of their duties, would be all that is required,—when the bare cost of the *fences* has been provided for. And this would be very slight.

If this were done it might very well be made a penal offence for any one to trespass on the road,—to go upon the track at all except under the inspection of the guards provided for the road. We believe that as things are now a person injured by a railroad train, while walking on the track, has no claim for damages against the company if it can be shown that the prescribed signals of warning were given by the engineer. But this is, by no means, sufficient as a precaution against accidents. It may relieve the company from responsibility or loss, but it does not save lives or avert danger. So long as railroad tracks are left unguarded,—are thrown open to public use,—so long will they be used by those who find their convenience thereby promoted. No men and few women will take a roundabout road to reach their destination, when a railroad track offers them a way half a mile shorter:—the mere chance of being killed counts for nothing.

The late Daniel Lord was of opinion that railroad accidents never could be prevented in this country, by *penalties*, or retroactive laws of any kind. No company would ever adopt precautions to prevent an accident, merely to escape a fine or other punishment which its occurrence might involve. They will always take the chances. The only effectual mode of preventing them he held to be the *requirement by law of certain specific, prescribed measures of precaution.* Every railroad company should be required by law to do certain things,—which, if done, would render certain kinds of accident impossible: and persons should be designated by law to see that these things are done.

This principle, whether universally just or not, is certainly applicable to the class of accidents we are considering. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the Legislature is qualified to prescribe, by law, all the rules and regulations for the running of railroad trains. But there can be no doubt that it is fully competent to take precautions against the destruction of life by exposure on railroad tracks. It is not enough to throw the tracks open to the public and then require the whistle to be blown, or the bell to be rung, as a signal of danger by an approaching train. The persons exposed may be deaf, or careless, or their attention may be absorbed for the moment by conversation, or diverted by a train on the other track,—so that they may not hear the signal. The only effectual precaution is to shut them off the track. In this there is no hardship. A railroad track is not for indiscriminate public use. It is set apart for the special use of the railroad company and of those who travel over the road;—and they should be protected in its exclusive use.

We should be glad to hope that the Legislature would give this matter a little attention at its coming session. But we cannot. It will find so much to do in legalizing the action of swindling directors,—in sanctioning gigantic frauds on innocent stockholders, and in condoning crimes which ought to send their perpetrators to the penitentiary, that no time will be left for preserving life or promoting the safety of the general public. Besides such legislation don't pay. There's no "money in it."

A Curious Congress on Caleb Cushing.

Since the day when Col. Campbell made his masterly Mexican move, including the strategic advance on New-Orleans and the St. Charles Hotel, there has been nothing in diplomacy like this excitement over Caleb Cushing. Where has he gone; what to do; and *who pays the bills?* Congress is in a fever over it; so are the correspondents; so is the Press; so is the public. Everybody in general, and Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, in particular, is wrung with curiosity. With the Prince of Denmark, Mr. Hunter cries, "Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell me, *why*," &c., &c. Unmoved either by the torturing pangs of a curious Congress or by the spectacle of Mr. Hunter as *Hamlet*, "meanwhile," says our Washington correspondent, "Mr. Seward is said to enjoy the muddle very much, and delights in telling people, as he will tell Congress, where Mr. Cushing has *not* gone to."

He has gone to London, to put his finger in the *Alabama* pie; or no, to Madrid, to drive a trade for Cuba; or no, again, but he is really gone to Bogota to dig a Dutch Gap through the Isthmus, and let the Pacific into the Atlantic. And, after all, what if he had gone neither to England nor to New-Grenada, nor yet to Spain, but to Madagascar, to exchange that plated diplomatic coffee-pot for a solid one, under pain of declaring war?

Congress, in this grievous uncertainty, cudgels its dull brains for a solution, and popping upon Spain (why poor Spain?) suspends its rules that Mr. Hunter may ask the Secretary of State if he has sent "any Commissioner" thither, and if so, why, and on what wages, and whether he "finds himself," and how he (Mr. Seward) is going to raise the money to toot the bills. Now, suppose the Secretary says *no*—not any; not any Commissioner to Spain. In what better plight is the House?

Why, on Mr. Hunter's plan, that body will have to print a blank form of query, and then put in successive names instead of Spain (as England, New-Grenada, Madagascar, Cannibal Isles,) till it hits right—an amusing geographical puzzle for sharp boys at Christmas-time, but exasperating to a curious Congress. The truth is—and we offer the solution *gratis*—Congress must come out bluntly, suspend its rules, and ask the Secretary plainly, "Where has Mr. Cushing gone, how many trunks did he take, and what are his wages—and all about it." And then, if Mr. Seward should reply, as he did the other day to Mr. Wood's resolution about the *Alabama* discussion, that a direct answer would be "premature and incompatible with the public interests," Congress could console itself with the reflection that, like Sempronius, it had more than "commanded success,"—it had "deserved it."

Gen. Grant and Army Reduction.

The *World* and some other papers, (Republican as well as Democratic,) have unjustly distorted Gen. Grant's views, as it seems to us, regarding army reduction. The *World*, which of course understands the truth of the matter, finds its ulterior purpose satisfied in artfully conveying a wrong impression by such exclamatory paragraphs, of the Alfred Jingle sort, as these: "'Troops,' says Grant; 'Troops,' says Sherman; 'Troops,' says Sheridan. 'Let us have peace.'" But some other journals really seem to apprehend that Grant has cast the great weight of his authority in favor of a large military peace establishment.

For ought we know, this impression may also be the general one—but it is none the less mistaken. What Gen. Grant said was, that he "did not deem any *general legislation* for the reduction of the army advisable." And why? Because *specific* means for reduction, whereby the army may be easily collapsed, when desirable, to a third or a half of its size, are already provided, and are held ready for use. He did not counsel "general *legislation*," because *past* legislation has already arranged the method of effecting a gradual reduction. And, finally, even in this recommendation, Gen. Grant expressly limited his meaning by the words, "while the Indian war continues." Now, Gen. Sheridan has told us that with "one or two more blows" like the one on the Washita, he will have "no further trouble with the Indians" in his Department—that is, the war with these tribes will be over, and with that will end Gen. Grant's proviso.

On the other hand, Gen. Grant has taken pains to tell us how reduction *can* be effected (and why, therefore, "general legislation" by Congress is not necessary) namely, by allowing companies to diminish by discharges, without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping appointments of Second Lieutenants. Now, as a matter of fact, this enormous instrument of depletion is, as Gen. Grant says, "already used, and now in operation when it is safe." Whoever understands the composition of the army, the period of enlistment, and so forth, need not be told that, in a few years, the army would dwindle to a skeleton from natural depletion. And this, by the way, is precisely the reason that Sherman begged his regiments on the Plains might be filled up with *recruits*, during the Indian war, since sickness, death, desertions, and expirations of service were reducing them with great rapidity.

These, then, are the modifications—his own modifications—with which Gen. Grant's advice against "general legislation for reduction" must be taken—they are the *reasons why* such legislation is not needed. And yet, lest even these sources of daily drain which he contemplates should not satisfy impatient legislators, he adds that, "should it be deemed advisable, the Veteran Reserve regiments might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of officers and discharges of men, without detriment to the service." With these incessant dwindlings and sappings of the army strength from natural causes, and with a suggested lopping off of some thousands of "Veteran Reserves," surely the most eager economists must be satisfied.

MINOR TOPICS.

We learn from Washington that the National Banking act will probably be so amended or modified during the present session of Congress, as to give to the Comptroller of the Currency full power to call on the National Banks of the country for a statement of their business, at any date which he may see fit to name, retrospective or otherwise. Such an amendment would guard against the manipulation of the assets and liabilities of the banks at the approach of quarter-day, as under the prevailing policy, would tend to place banking, under national authority, on a more stable and trustworthy basis; and would effectually prevent the periodical spasms in money, resulting from the sudden calling in of loans by the banks in order to make a creditable, even though an utterly deceptive exhibit to the Comptroller, which has been the experience of the country almost from the introduction of the existing system.

The firmness of gold at the advanced quotation is now attributed mainly to the state of exchange, which has remained for some time at a point very nearly justifying gold shipments; but partly also to apprehensions of the action of Congress on financial questions. The strength of the exchange market is, of course, owing to the state of business and commerce; and till cotton, or cotton bills, come to market in larger quantity than of late, it will remain strong. The financial bill of Senator Morton is also used to keep up the gold premium; and is generally interpreted in Wall-street as favoring an advance in price. The author of the bill will advocate its passage before the Senate to-day, and the reports from Washington show that it has been received in a way that gives promise of its favorable consideration. The debates on the measure will call out all the financial ability of Congress.

> The *Evening Post* argues that the way to increase the revenue is to reduce the taxes. The experiment of reducing the whisky tax did not seem to have that effect.—*Tribune.*

The *Tribune* is mistaken. The largest amount of tax paid on whisky while the tax was two dollars a gallon was $29,000,000. Under the tax of sixty cents the amount will reach $40,000,000. The *Post's* doctrine will not hold as a general rule; but experience shows that so far as whisky is concerned it is sound and practical within certain limits.

Mr. Brooks of this City elucidated the Tariff bill in the House yesterday by an attack on the Union League and a history of election practices. If he had shown that the *Express* (sixth edition) contained "*all* the news," his speech would have been still more lively, varied, appropriate and telling.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, wrote a letter a short time ago against its continued existence. His views were the result of large experience, thorough knowledge and a disinterested spirit. We do not think Congress could take a wiser course in regard to the Bureau than is recommended by Gen. Howard. In any event, the Educational Department of the Bureau will be continued, and nothing further than this is now required.

Both Senator Wilson and Senator Pomeroy have schemes before the Senate in favor of female suffrage. Mr. Wilson proposes that it be first adopted in the District of Columbia; and in his bill on the subject, it is provided, not only that women may vote at all elections, but that they shall be eligible to all civil offices in said District on the same terms and conditions in all respects as men. If Mr. Wilson, as Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, will now introduce a bill making women liable to service in the army as soldiers or officers, there will be some logic in his scheme. The duty of defending the Government in time of war is a sequence of its administration in time of peace.

Several members of Congress are introducing bills to reform abuses of the franking privilege. They will amount to nothing. The only reform the system admits is in its entire abolition, and *that* members of Congress are not likely to undertake. The next best thing has been started in North Carolina, where a member of Congress has been *indicted* for abusing the franking privilege. Many of the members might be usefully subjected to the same process. Nothing is more common than for members to issue franked envelopes in *packages*, for use in business, in circulating prospectuses, or other private documents,—having not the remotest connection with public affairs, for which alone members are authorized by law to use franks at all. It is even said that some members *sell their franks* to business men.

Mayor Shurtleff has been reëlected in Boston over his Republican competitor—both good men. What the moral of it is, the Boston papers will tell us; but, at any rate, it is not a Democratic moral, as the city went Republican by several thousand majority last month. The moral is probably this, that the Boston people know enough to "let well enough alone."

Senator Hendricks thinks the people did not decide the greenback question clearly at the late election, because the Chicago platform was ambiguous on the subject. But the New-York Democratic platform was not. That was clear and explicit in favor of paying the national debt in greenbacks,—almost as clear and explicit as was the condemnation of it by the people.

One of the most ominous signs of the times is the tendency of connecting or rival railroad lines to consolidate, of which our dispatches yesterday gave another signal example. The stockholders who may have had special public or private reasons for their original investment, find themselves embarked in vast enterprises which they never would have taken a part in voluntarily. The public find that consolidation means an increase of tariffs, and the overgrown corporations have little difficulty in controlling Legislatures. Who can estimate the political power which could be wielded by a corporation owning a consolidated railroad line from here to San Francisco, with a capital of say $500,000,000? Such a corporation is extremely probable. We used to fear the "Slave Power." Will our "Railroad Barons" be less formidable?

We hope the investigation of the alleged Alaska frauds will be thorough and complete. The charges involve the honesty of a good many people, including members of the Government and of Congress. We are not aware that they have yet been made on any responsible authority, or in any very tangible shape. And it strikes us that it might not be amiss, as a preliminary step, to call upon the State or Treasury Department,—whichever of the two had the disbursement of the money for the purchase,—for a statement of the payments made and of the vouchers for their receipt. In this way the inquiry could be made more definite and its results more satisfactory. But at all events we hope it will be pushed as vigorously and promptly as possible.

Since Jan. 1, foreign goods to the specie value of nearly 237 millions have been imported into this port. In the same period, the produce exports hence have been to the currency value of about 159 millions; and the specie exports about 70 millions. With Gold at 135, the currency value of our imports would be about 320 millions. On the same basis of calculation, our aggregate exports (produce and specie) would be equal to about 253 millions of lawful money. This would show an apparent balance against us of 67 millions of our currency. The trade of the outports has doubtless materially diminished this adverse balance. Sufficient of a debt, however, is believed to have resulted from the year's foreign commerce of the country, to account for the present buoyancy of exchange, and firmness of Gold. We may expect however, that the outflow of cotton alone will speedily adjust the difference, if any really exist.

The almost unanimous affirmative vote of Monday in the House of Representatives, in support of the resolution condemnatory of the practical repudiation scheme of the Executive, is viewed in financial and business circles as an unmistakable indication that Congress will give no countenance to the machinations of any open or disguised enemy of the public credit, or to any motion, measure or project involving a violation of the plighted faith of the Government with its creditors, whether it assume the form of greenback redemption, bond taxation, or any other of the mischievous fiscal theories to which the people so emphatically expressed their hostility at the November election.

People in Arkansas—men, women and children, tradesmen, laborers and citizens of all sorts—are flying from—whom? From rebels, negroes, Kuklux, cut-throats, the outlawed, the lawless? No, but from *the militia*—a body which is supposed to be authorized and enrolled defenders of life and property, and guardians of peace and order. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*

A gentleman just from the Plains informs us that buffaloes are at this time to be found in immense herds. At a distance of 250 miles west of the Missouri River, on the Kansas Pacific Road, he passed through a herd covering a surface of 500 square miles—and containing probably over a million buffaloes. The number of dead buffaloes lying on the line of the road, shot by passengers as the cars go along, is very great; and our informant says there is enough meat lying there at this time, easy of transportation, to feed all the poor people of America.

Let Us Have Rest.

The *Tribune* indorses the views we expressed a few days ago as to the utility of resting one day in seven, and adds:

> "These views of the Times have long seemed to us sound and important. *Hence, we deem it advisable to issue our journal six days in the week rather than seven.* If there is to be any such 'vital thing'—such 'reviving and renewing of life'—as the Times commends, *why should not newspaper men share its advantages?*"

So they should, and the *Tribune* illustrated its humanity, as well as its thrift, when it discontinued its Sunday edition. The fact is, however, that the step was rather one of necessity than of choice. The number of our people whose constitutions were strong enough to enable them to read the *Tribune* seven days in the week, and still live, was found to be exceedingly small, and grew rapidly smaller under the effort. The public may remember how alarmingly the bills of mortality increased during that short experiment. The war, probably, had something to do with it,—but trying to read the *Tribune* without resting at least one day in seven had more. So the public, as a sanitary precaution, gave it up, and the Sunday *Tribune* stopped.

The Times is managed differently. Our neighbor will probably say that reading it never involves any strain on the mental faculties which, we trust, is true. But the Sunday issue is made up for the special purpose of relieving and reviving those who have been exhausted during the week by reading the *Tribune* or other severe and excessive labor. Our neighbor ought to be obliged to us for thus prolonging the lives of its subscribers. As the "newspaper men" who prepare a Sunday issue do it on Saturday, and are relieved from the labor if they desire it, they fully share in the advantages of the institution which so moves the moral sensibilities of the *Tribune*.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Contract of the Government with the Commercial Navigation Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Senator Ramsey has given notice of a joint resolution, instructing the Postmaster-General to complete the contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for the conveyance of the United States mails to Europe, and authorizing the Company to hire steamers for the conveyance of the mails, until their own vessels are constructed.

The learned Attorney-General has, I believe, decided that the act passed at the last session gave the carriage of all the mails to Europe to the Commercial Company, subject to their compliance with the requirements of the act, one of which is that the steamers are to be ready for service by the 1st of July, 1868. As the Company are not in a position to comply with this condition, the act will lapse, unless it is revived under the resolution proposed by Mr. Ramsey. It is the almost unanimous wish of our commercial community, especially of that part of it engaged in foreign commerce, that no further action should be taken in the matter of the proposed contract.

We have no reliable assurance that the steamers will be built, or if built that they will be up to the speed requisite for an efficient trans-Atlantic mail service, and even if they are equal in every respect to the existing mail ships, and to those likely to be placed on the route by other companies, the proviso that calls for the transmission of the mails by the steamers of one line, *sailing once a week only*, is a retrograde movement which will inflict serious damage upon all our interests connected with the Old World. The effect of Mr. Ramsey's proposal will be to suspend the present dispatch of mails four times a week in fast steamers, and substitute a weekly dispatch by slow steamers, for it is a notorious fact that there is not at the present time one American steamship afloat capable of competing with the steamers that now carry on our mail service. If the managers of the Commercial Company secure the best steamers procurable here and in Boston, they will still be a long way behind the average time now occupied in the transportation of the mails between New-York and Queenstown or Southampton, and it is reported that it is at the latter port that the Commercial steamers are to call for the delivery of the mails to the United Kingdom. This arrangement, if carried out, will inflict endless embarrassment and mischief upon the merchants of New-York and their correspondents abroad. They should move in this business at once, and remonstrate against the passage of Mr. Ramsey's resolution. If it is allowed to pass both Houses, it will confer privileges upon the Commercial Company of which it will be difficult to deprive them, however badly the system may be found to work. It is in fact a one-sided bargain, which proposes to give to an irresponsible Company large and exclusive benefits at the expense of their fellow-citizens.

The Postmaster-General and Attorney-General have done their duty in the premises by refusing to contract with the Company under the conditions of the resolution of last year. It is now proposed to withdraw all discretionary power from the Postmaster-General, and a prompt and earnest remonstrance from the mercantile community of New-York is earnestly called for. Yours, respectfully, VIGILANT.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

Report from the Secretary of War—Analysis of the Expenses of the Last Three Years.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

The following complete and careful analysis of the current military expenditures for the past three years has been elicited from the Secretary of War by an inquiry of the Ways and Means Committee, and was laid before the House to-day:

The Secretary of War, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, dated July 13, 1868, has the honor to report:

First—That the amount disbursed by the Pay Department for military service since the 30th of June, 1865, and up to the 30th of June, 1868, including pay proper, commutation and all other disbursements, but excluding bounties and arrears due prior to the 30th of June, 1865, was:

In 1865—From July 1	$40,472,862 00
In 1866	37,508,921 29
In 1867	28,000,222 63
In 1868—To June 30	10,080,984 75
Total	$111,700,990 67

Which will be slightly increased by returns of paymasters at distant stations not received in time to be included in this report. The reports of paymasters being rendered bi-monthly instead of quarterly, it has not been found practicable to state the amounts disbursed in each quarter as requested.

Second—The disbursements of the Subsistence Department during the same period were:

In 1865—Third quarter	$6,805,847 64
Fourth quarter	66,781 21
In 1866—First quarter	199,351 58
Second quarter	795,781 58
Third quarter	1,651,220 01
Fourth quarter	2,100,808 59
In 1867—First quarter	2,452,800 48
Second quarter	4,725,615 49
Third quarter	3,872,046 89
Fourth quarter	865,046 73
In 1868—First quarter	1,545,950 60
Second quarter	2,637,418 86
Total	$26,719,869 06

Of this amount there was expended:

For subsistence of Indians	$1,865,869 19
For subsistence of refugees and freedmen	4,157,320 63
For purchase of tobacco to be refunded by soldiers	696,094 56
For claims arising during the rebellion	1,006,218 87
Total	$7,725,503 25

Leaving as the amount expended for subsistence of the army and commutation during the time designated, $18,993,865 81.

Third—The expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department during the same period, for quartermasters stores, forage, transportation, barracks, commutation of quarters, and all other quartermaster's expenditures, were

In 1865—Third quarter	$36,206,038 54
Fourth quarter	36,128,938 39
In 1866—First quarter	19,027,196 80
Second quarter	8,897,567 86
Third quarter	6,891,865 68
Fourth quarter	7,907,370 87
In 1867—First quarter	4,994,906 25
Second quarter	4,957,457 52
Third quarter	1,195,255 75
Fourth quarter	687,099 52
In 1868—First quarter, partial	221 56
Second quarter, returns not received.	
Total	$126,894,017 74
To which add purchases and expenditures exhibited by accounts not yet examined and passed	$15,685,061 91
Aggregate	142,579,079 65

Of this expenditure some portion is for indebtedness incurred during the rebellion, which it is not possible to separate within any reasonable time.

Fourth—The expenditures of the Medical Department during the same period were:

In 1865—Third quarter	$488,846 08
Fourth quarter	479,460 10
In 1866—First quarter	256,119 95
Second quarter	216,365 73
Third quarter	168,358 15
Fourth quarter	346,440 24
In 1867—First quarter	100,677 07
Second quarter	98,885 91
Third quarter	393,242 68
Fourth quarter	132,488 29
In 1868—First quarter	161,786 45
Second quarter	198,315 47
Total	$3,040,981 12

Fifth—The expenditures by the Adjutant-General during the same period were:

In 1865—Third quarter	$48,100 11
Fourth quarter	74,813 51
In 1866—First quarter	105,320 46
Second quarter	13,451 56
Third quarter	95,569 04
Fourth quarter	194,493 90
In 1867—First quarter	95,647 18
Second quarter	149,431 40
Third quarter	99,174 11
Fourth quarter	100,061 41
In 1868—First quarter	42,492 99
Second quarter	22,188 28
Total	$1,047,743 95
From which deduct amount in hands of disbursing officers, July 1, 1868	33,918 89
Total	$1,006,825 06

This statement includes a small amount of indebtedness accrued during the rebellion, and which could not readily be separated.

Sixth—The disbursements of the Bureau of Engineers during the period named were:

In 1865—Third quarter	$918 350 00
Fourth quarter	679,713 44
In 1866—First quarter	453,902 04
Second quarter	470,825 17
Third quarter	671,936 37
Fourth quarter	616,971 33
In 1867—First quarter	395,220 47
Second quarter	540,675 27
Third quarter	600,493 66
Fourth quarter	425,936 11
In 1868—First quarter	859,142 79
Second quarter	406,602 20
Total	$6,533,769 08

Seventh—The expenditures of the Ordnance Bureau during the same period were:

In 1865—Third quarter	2,397,234 02
Fourth quarter	1,451,273 28
In 1866—First quarter	1,173,086 65
Second quarter	1,048,564 46
Third quarter	888,042 81
Fourth quarter	974,426 49
In 1867—First quarter	934,292 44
Second quarter	802,291 64
Third quarter	847,803 54
Fourth quarter	513,679 00
In 1868—First quarter	435,818 98
Second quarter	346,163 38
Total	$11,813,026 78

The foregoing statement of ordnance expenses is an approximate estimate only ascertained by deducting from the total expenditure in each quarter the probable amount disbursed on account of war liabilities. The current expenditures were for armament of fortifications, catling guns, manufacture, repair, alteration and preservation of small arms, and generally all other ordnance expenses.

Eighth—From the preceding statements it will be seen that the military expenditures from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, a period of three years, were about $295,000,000, of which it is believed, as near as can be ascertained without long and tedious negotiation, nearly $100,000,000 were on account of liabilities incurred during the rebellion, leaving $195,000,000 as the outlay for current expenses during the time named, an average of $65,000,000 per annum. (Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Secretary McCulloch's Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

The following letter from Secretary MCCULLOCH, prepared for the use of the Appropriation Committee of the House, contains the Secretary's estimates for the various departments of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1868.

SIR: Agreeably to a joint resolution of Congress of Jan. 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed statements of the estimates furnished by the respective heads of Departments of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, as follows:

For civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, internal revenue, courts, loans, public domain, deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department, and all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indian, and the War and Navy Departments	$45,140,825 60
For pensions	23,250,000 00
For the Indian Department	2,940,382 70
For the army proper	32,184,781 97
For the Military Academy	334,388 88
For armories and fortifications	4,664,200 00
For harbor and river improvements, public buildings, &c.	8,486,018 00
For naval establishment	20,993,414 59
Total	$138,014,611 74

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, made by former acts of Congress of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz.:

For miscellaneous objects, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$9,749,000 00
For compensation to the Post Office Department for mail service	700,000 00
For the civilization of Indians	10,000 00
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00
For interest on the public debt	128,690,676 00
Total	$139,349,676 00

Second: The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1869, as follows, viz.:

For the civil service, &c.	$9,907,636 83
For pensions and Indians	24,508,831 49
For War Department	20,905,291 44
For Navy Department	12,951,049 76
Total	$68,272,8[illegible] 37

It is estimated that of this sum there will be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $43,683,421 11, leaving $[illegible]. Total estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, $[illegible]. [illegible] by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, that the sum of $61,588,580 98 may be carried to the surplus fund.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MORTON'S comedy of "Speed the Plough" was produced here last evening for the first time in five years. It is described in the bill as "the justly celebrated old comedy." With this idea we beg leave to differ. Without begging leave even, we venture to say that "Speed the Plough" is not a comedy at all. No person out of a lunatic asylum will pretend that it depicts manners. The characters are artificial; the dialogue is "padded" with the most horrible commonplaces. Sentiment with its toes turned out and its eyes squinting to the ceiling proclaims persistently the most dreadful bosh. A lurid, and we think annoying, vein of melodrama runs through the work—abject in its idiocy but prostrating in the demands it makes upon the general credulity. It is necessary to abnegate the little sense which takes a person ordinarily to the theatre in order to appreciate a piece so heterogeneously constructed.

What it possesses is the opportunity of permitting MR. LESTER WALLACK to commit a great many ingenious dramatic mistakes, and to condone for them wittily, and in the last act to dance in the most amusing manner a separate section of a country dance. With the *Bob Handy* of MR. WALLACK "Speed the Plough" will die. There is no vitality in any other character. The present generation cannot be gammoned into the idea that a man will part with his wife for £5,000, and hand her over to a cad to be driven home with a whip like dumb cattle. Such an incident was a lie from the beginning. History tells us that Woman has been pretty much the same in past centuries as now; not better and not worse. Savage nations have had their own peculiar ideas of the marital relation, and the coercion that was necessary to maintain it in its degradation. But comedy, or drama, or melodrama, speaks of civilization, and a man with a whip dancing his wife home by tapping the thong on the ground, is not precisely what we expect in that sort of performance. It is not precisely what we want to see, at all events.

The parts were extremely well played. MR. JOHN GILBERT, a grand, conscientious artist, was as admirable as *Sir Abel Handy* would permit him to be. MR. FISHER differed from a wild Indian in being painted black instead of red; but he had a black part to perform. MR. GEORGE HOLLAND was admirable as *Farmer Ashfield*, and MRS. VERNON, as his wife, was perfectly delightful.

To-night, "Two Can Play at That Game" and "Woodcock's Little Game."

STEINWAY HALL.

The third Sunday concert of the season was given here on the 13th. The attendance was good, and the beautiful hall, with its chaste and elegant decorations, never looked better. The programme embraced eleven numbers, mostly ponderous in character. It is, we presume, a proper thing to be grave on a Sunday; but this luxury can be sufficiently indulged in at home. Last year MR. THOMAS had greater variety in his programmes—the Old One was not utterly ignored. MR. THOMAS must be careful that he does not drop into the awful platitudes of intense respectability. The pieces were skillfully performed by the orchestra, particularly the two movements from SCHUBERT'S unfinished symphony in B minor. MME. GAZZANIGA was the vocalist. Her admirable school and style were heard deliciously in the romanza "L'Amor Funesto" by DONIZETTI—a fine composition, abounding in sentiment and correct feeling. The violoncello obligato was played by MR. F. BERGNER, the most proficient performer on the instrument in America. MME. GAZZANIGA sang in the second part—a Spanish song. The two children, JOANNA and WILLIE HESS, played two pieces. They are quite remarkable, especially the little fellow, who plays the violin, but two duets in one evening is rather too much; even when undertaken by prodigies.

SIGNOR SEVERINI'S MATINEE.

Signor SEVERINI gave the first of a series of morning performances at STEINWAY'S smaller hall on Monday. The gentleman sang several pieces, in several languages, with his accustomed taste and delicacy. He was assisted by MISS MATILDA TOEDT, one of the most charming and accomplished violinists now before the public; by MR. J. N. PATTISON, whose pieces on the piano were loudly applauded, and by MR. ED. HOFFMAN, who was the accompanist. The next *matinée* will be on Monday next, the 21st. The attendance was extremely good.

PERSONAL.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, as appears from her own statement, voluntarily went before the Retrenchment Committee on Monday, and having been put under oath at her own request, contradicted FITCH'S statement with regard to his charges against District-Attorney COURTNEY, to which he made affidavit and afterward repeated before the Committee.

Judge THOMAS S. CHOLSON, of the firm of WALKER, CHOLSON & Co., of Liverpool, formerly a Judge of Petersburg, Va., was found dead in his bed in Savannah, Ga., on Monday morning.

Dr. J. J. THWEATT, a prominent physician of Petersburg, Va., died on Monday morning.

The funeral of HELEN WESTERN, the actress, took place at the Unitarian Chapel, in Pitts-street, Boston, yesterday afternoon. Rev. S. H. WINKLEY officiated. The attendance was large, and included many members of the dramatic profession. The remains were deposited at Mount Auburn.

A very valuable course of historical lectures will soon be delivered at the Lowell Institute, Boston, by members of the Massachusetts Historical Society. George E. Ellis, Emory Washburn, Chandler Robbins, E. E. Hale, Samuel Eliot, Wm. Brigham, Charles W. Upham and O. W. Holmes are named among the lecturers.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were Hon. John Hitz, Consul-General of Switzerland; Hon. Andrew Wylie, of Washington, and Gen. J. Spaulding, of the U. S. A., who are at the Astor House. Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire; Hon. J. Pierce, of San Francisco; Hon. J. B. Van Patten, of Connecticut; Hon. Robert Cochrane, of Westchester; Col. Samuel Phillips, of the U. S. A., and Hon. W. McKay, of Boston, who are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Averill, United States Consul at Montreal; Hon. T. Stanwood, of Connecticut, and Hon. A. C. Mattoon, of Oswego, who are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. L. F. S. Foster, of Connecticut, and Hon. A. C. Washburn, of Massachusetts, who are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Dr. J. R. Newton, of Connecticut, who are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Eugene Cassidy, of California, who is at the Westchester Hotel.

BRIEF NOTES.

The City Fathers of Portland, Me., have prohibited the letting of the City Hall for Sunday evening entertainments.

Of the Massachusetts cities, Boston, Charlestown, Lowell, Lynn, Newburyport and Worcester, elected their Mayors on Monday. Boston and Newburyport chose Democrats, the others Republicans.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College residing in Boston are to hold their first reunion in the St. James Hotel, in that city, on the 22d inst.

JOHN JACKSON was brought before the Mayor of Richmond, Va., on Monday, charged with stealing a bottle of whisky, and, as a punishment, was ordered to clean out the station-house.

The marking system is to be abolished at Williams College in the Senior and Junior years. It will be retained for the other two classes.

A man in Stamford, Conn., who has lost both hands and one foot by amputation, has written to Springfield that he would like a velocipede if it will be of any use to him.

There was one trunk saved at the time of the recent terrible disaster on the Ohio River. It belonged to the Captain of one of the colliding steamers.

There were only fourteen votes against Hon. JAMES D. BLAKE, who was elected Mayor of Worcester, Mass., for the fourth time on Monday.

The National Bricklayers' Union, said to number 10,000 men, will hold a convention in Washington on the 11th of January next.

Ship-builders on the Connecticut River will be well employed during the present Winter.

The Philadelphia places of amusement, it is claimed, can be emptied in the following specified time: Academy of Music in eight minutes; Walnut-street Theatre, from four and a half to five minutes; Arch-street Theatre, five minutes; National Hall, twelve minutes; Concert Hall, sixteen minutes; Eleventh-street Opera House, twelve minutes.

New-Orleans papers report that an Austrian soldier, carrying on his breast fifteen medals awarded him for gallantry, at as many battle-fields in Europe, called on Mayor CONWAY, of that city, on the 10th inst., asking assistance to reach New-York, that he might return to Austria. He was a Captain of Engineers in the service of MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. G. N. SMITH saved Capt. JOHN M. BROWNE, a Philadelphia Custom-house Inspector, from drowning on Saturday last. Capt. BROWNE saved Mr. SMITH from similar peril only a few weeks ago.

A new Republican paper is to be started in Selma, Ala., early in January, by Hon. JAMES SHAW, one of the Mobile members of the present State Legislature.

The Republicans of Natick, Mass., as is their custom, held a caucus a night or two ago to recommend a candidate for Postmaster under President GRANT. Mr. J. B. FAIRBANKS, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation.

The Grand Jury of Orange County, N. C., recently presented "each and every one of the judges who have taken open and active part on the hustings as guilty of conduct unbecoming the judiciary." They mentioned all the judges by name, including the Chief Justice and the Judge presiding at the term of Court.

There are forty-nine vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the army.

The Canadian Court of Appeals has pronounced a will null and void because the testator and one of the witnesses did not understand the French language, in which the will was written by a notary, for whom the testator's disposition of his property was translated by another witness.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD had an interview with forty of the Methodist Episcopal clergymen of Baltimore, on Monday, to enlist their influence in behalf of the education of the colored people in Maryland. It was stated that there are over thirty schools for colored children now closed in that State, because places to board white teachers cannot be found in the neighborhood of the school-houses, and suitable colored teachers can not be obtained.

Among the white troops in the army last year the proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one to ninety-seven; among the colored troops the proportion was one to fifty-five. For the white troops there were nearly three entries on the sick report for every man, while for the colored troops there were over three entries for every man.

A man, who has resided in Texas for over thirty years, who has fought upon the frontier against the Indians, and who served in the rebel army through the whole war, was recently denied an invitation to a public entertainment in Houston, because he favored the election of Gen. GRANT.

The Proposed Dinner to Admiral Farragut.

The following correspondence conveys the terms of an invitation to a public dinner lately tendered to Admiral FARRAGUT by his admiring friends in this City, and his reply thereto:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

Admiral D. G. Farragut:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, are happy to welcome your return to the City of your residence after an absence of eighteen months in foreign seas and countries, during which a series of uninterrupted honors and brilliant demonstrations have marked the respect and admiration which have greeted your presence and enlarged your country's fame in all civilized lands. With a grateful sense of your signal services to your country and our high personal esteem for your character, we beg to tender you a public dinner, to be given at such time as will best comport with your convenience and wishes. We have the honor to be, dear Sir, cordially your friends and admirers,

Henry Grinnell, James Brown, Hamilton Fish, Wm. C. Bryant, Royal Phelps, Clarkson N. Potter, Wm. Butler Duncan, W. B. Ogden, Andrew H. Green, David Hoadley, Robert L. Stuart, Edwin Crosswell, Henry J. Raymond, Charles O'Conor, Frederic De Peyster, G. C. Verplanck, James M. McLean, W. H. Webb, S. J. Tilden, Wm. Kemble, Charles P. Kirkland, W. C. Prime, August Belmont, A. Oakey Hall, Cyrus W. Field, John Jay, Thurlow Weed, John T. Hoffman, Alex. T. Stewart, E. D. Morgan, James G. Bennett, John J. Cisco, J. J. Astor, Horace Greeley, C. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, J. D. Jones, Moses Taylor, Capt. F. Lahrbush, Marshall O. Roberts, John Bigelow, Henry Stokes, Anthony L. Robertson, James Brooks, Thos. C. Durant, Jas. De P. Ogden, James W. Beekman, A. A. Low, Geo. Opdyke, John David Wolfe, Manton Marble, Richard Schell, Peter Cooper, Alexander Stuart.

NO. 113 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your gratifying letter of the 30th ult., tendering me a public dinner "at such time as will best comport with my convenience, as a testimonial of your high personal esteem."

In reply I beg to assure you that nothing you could possibly do would add to my conviction that I have a strong hold upon your respect and friendship as my fellow-citizens.

During my residence in this City I have been the recipient of the most abundant evidences of your kindness, hospitality and generosity, and the honor you now propose in my behalf is most gratefully received, and will always be cherished as a memento of the affection and good-will of the many signers who have united in the proposed testimonial.

I beg, however, that you will not suppose for a moment that my declining the proffered compliment arises from any other but the conviction that you have already done more than I have merited, and that even this could add nothing to the gratitude I feel.

You are pleased to allude to my recent cruise in the *Franklin* as one which has done much "to enlarge our country's fame in all civilized lands;" but believe me when I say that before my arrival in foreign seas Europe was already impressed with the greatness of our nation by the wonderful developments she had made of her power, so clearly demonstrated in the sudden uprising of her people at the opening of the recent war; the almost magical production of efficient and accomplished officers to command them; the unparalleled efficiency of the commissariat in supplying their wants; the surprising construction of railroads and bridges connecting their great lines of operation, and lastly, and not the least marvelous, the orderly return of over one million of soldiers from the fields of war to the vocations of peace.

These had become records of wonder in every household, and my presence in the several kingdoms of the Old World simply afforded the opportunity all desired of manifesting good feelings toward our common country.

Again thanking you most sincerely for the additional honor you have proffered me, but which I beg to decline, I remain, gentlemen, most truly yours, D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral U. S. N.

A Pencil Manufacturer Arrested—Alleged Swindle by a Partner.

Mr. EDWARD WIESENBOM, one of the proprietors of the lead pencil manufactory in Hudson City, was arrested on Monday evening and examined yesterday morning before Recorder ALDRIDGE, on a charge of having feloniously removed a quantity of manufactured pencils from the factory. It appears from the testimony adduced at the examination yesterday morning, that Mr. AUGUST J. SIGHARTNER, the principal partner of the firm of SIGHARTNER & WIESENBOM, advanced the entire capital of the concern, about $250,000, the junior partner (WIESENBOM) superintending the works. Sometime since, in consequence of a dispute between the members of the firm, instructions were given to the foreman of the works, by Mr. SIGHARTNER, to let no goods be removed without an order from him. On Monday afternoon, according to the affidavit of Mr. SIGHARTNER, a load of pencils was taken away by WIESENBOM, to some place unknown, and as it has heretofore been the practice of the firm to remove their manufactured stock only to the sale-store in New-York, it is supposed by the senior partner that WIESENBOM removed the goods with a felonious intent. He states, also, that he has reason to believe that over $10,000 worth of good have been surreptitiously removed, for which no account has been given. Upon examination it was intimated that the pencils were pledged by WIESENBOM as security for a loan, contrary to the wishes of SIGHARTNER. The examination was adjourned to to-day.

The New Park Bank Building.

The magnificent new structure of the Park Bank, at No. 214 and 216 Broadway, between Ann and Fulton streets, was thrown open yesterday, and the leading business men of the City were admitted on cards of invitation between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. They came in throngs, and the public generally were admitted to all that portion of the edifice which is not occupied for the purposes of the Bank. The latter came in legions. A substantial repast was set out in the dining-room of the Bank, in the basement. This was thronged constantly, and a free luncheon was partaken of here by thousands of hungry people. The building was visited during the day by not less than 10,000 persons, who elbowed their way past each other, and were not satisfied until they had seen all that there was to see. This splendid marble structure, with the exterior appearance of which our readers are familiar, has been built at an expense of more than $1,000,000. This, of course, includes the value of the lots. The latter cost $350,000, and the edifice itself about $700,000. The architect is Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, the builder Mr. JEREMIAH T. SMITH, and the carpenters Messrs. SMITH and TONE. The building has already been fully described in the TIMES.

Soiree at De Garmo's.

The first of the Winter series of private *soirées* at DE GARMO'S Academy, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, came off last night with the success which invariably attends these delightful reunions. The company was numerous and the toilettes of the ladies the very pink of taste and fashion. The orchestra was in full force and rendered excellent music for the light-footed, and occasional selections to soothe the weary. The great charm of these elegant affairs is that there is always to be found at them a pleasing absence of that rough and tumble so characteristic of our Academy balls, owing in some measure to overcrowding, and not a little to the presence of exceptionable persons. At DE GARMO'S there is neither over-crowding nor the presence of the doubtfuls. There is dancing, graceful and joyous, while the old-time acquaintance formed in the classes assures that sociability without which balls are the greatest of all fashionable bores.

Internal Revenue Seizure.

Yesterday afternoon, from information furnished him, Deputy Collector LUKE O'REILLY, of the Second District, proceeded to the vicinity of Hudson-avenue, between Gold and Little streets, Brooklyn, and seized a still with the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with four tubs of molasses ready for distillation. The still was in perfect working order—had evidently been recently in operation—and all preparations made for resuming the business.

Owing to the neglect of the parties in interest to make the necessary formal registry, the owner or owners were not discovered. The property was turned over to the United States Marshal.

Arrest of a Forger.

WM. C. KING, *alias* H. HOYT, a man about 25 years of age, was arrested in Brooklyn on Monday night by Detectives FOLK and VIDETTO, on a charge of forgery. It appears that KING forged a check for $182, in the name of THOS. C. DURANT, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on the Fourth National Bank of New-York, which his wife, MARY A. KING, passed at the dry goods store of J. W. WHITE, No. 179 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 3d inst., where she had previously made purchases, always paying her bills with good checks. The $182 check proved to be forged, and steps were taken to arrest KING and his wife, which was done yesterday. The accused were taken before Judge BUCKLEY, when KING confessed to having forged the check, and stated that his wife knew nothing of it. KING was then held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and his wife was discharged. It appears that KING was employed in Mr. DURANT'S office previous to last October; that he recently passed a forged $100 check on DELMONICO, and another for $550 was presented by Mrs. KING at TIFFANY & Co.'s establishment in Broadway, although not passed. All the checks bore Mr. DURANT'S name.

Pedestrian Match for $2,000.

Yesterday a running match for $1,000 a side came off on the Fashion Course, L. I., between POKE PERRY, of Philadelphia, and WESLEY COZAD, of Iowa, who recently defeated E. D. DAVIS in a race of one hundred and twenty-five yards for a stake of $4 500, and the championship of America. The present match was made immediately after COZAD defeated DAVIS, a well-known trainer of trotting horses, backing PERRY for $1,000, to beat the Western pedestrian in a sprint race of seventy yards. About three hundred persons were present to witness the race, on which the betting was $100 to $50 on COZAD. A good start was effected, but the Western man soon showed in front, and won the race easily by three feet. Time, 7¾ seconds.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Detectives CORWIN and FROST, of the Brooklyn Central Office, last evening arrested CHRISTOPHER BOYD, in Broadway, near Broome-street, New-York. It appears that on the 22d of July last, the prisoner and WILLIAM DENMORE were arrested on the charge of attempting to force an entrance to the residence of D. K. BAKER, No. 270 Carlton-avenue. They were committed for trial by Justice DELMAR. BOYD was subsequently admitted to bail by Justice CORNWELL, and escaped. DENMORE was tried in the Court of Sessions, convicted and sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months. BOYD was brought to Brooklyn and locked up in the Forty-first Precinct Station-house to await trial. The accused is about 19 years of age.

A Useful Holiday Present.

During the coming season, when thousands of people contemplate paying each other a compliment, and when numberless articles present themselves to our view, it becomes no easy matter to make a selection. Elegant books are well, in their way, and so are articles of jewelry, while works of art are often in excellent taste, to those who appreciate them; but few things, we venture to say, are more suitable, as a general thing, for a gift, where there is a female in the family, than a sewing-machine. As a present from a husband to his wife, or from father to daughter, nothing, perhaps, could be a better token of affection. But what, we would ask, could be more appropriate, as a present, to a needy person, than such an article? With what thankfulness, for instance, would such an instrument be received by a poor needlewoman, as a vehicle by which she may easily gain a livelihood? The point of the gift settled, then it remains but to decide which machine to purchase and present; and, if the idea is to obtain a machine that performs, equally well, all kinds of sewing, from the heaviest material down to the finest and most delicate fabric, we have no hesitation in advising our readers to select the GROVER & BAKER. It has points of excellence possessed by none other. It makes the best stitch; its work is most durable; the operation is easily learned; and, beside all these advantages, it embroiders the most beautiful designs, with a regularity and beauty unattained by hand sewing—a quality possessed by no other machine.—*New-York Home Journal.*

W. J. TAYLOR, of Berlin, N. Y., has a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine (No. 289) that has done nearly $5,000 worth of stitching during the past sixteen years, and is now in perfect working order.—*Express.*

The Great Fire in Philadelphia.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
AGAIN THE CHAMPION!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.
LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month, 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co. No. 629 Chestnut-st.:

GENTS: It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market-st., on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, &c., made a severe and trying test. Your safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar, among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day, and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your safe came out all right, as we had intrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New-York, and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

M. J. Paillard & Co.,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of

MUSICAL BOXES

ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

You can buy, at a very low price, an elegant silver-plated Tea Set, Ice Pitcher Set, Coffee Urn, Tureen, or fancy articles in great variety, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, manufactured in the best manner on their own premises, and under their special supervision, by the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., the oldest plated warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Use the Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler. Dispenses with labor and wear of clothes. Send stamp for circular. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Sterling Silver Ware

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MFG CO

MANUFACTURED BY THE
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

A Holiday Present.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Ask Your Clergyman.—There are but few who will not tell you they were cured of Catarrh and Bronchitis by WOLCOTT'S Annihilator. Pint bottles $1. Test it free at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Not satisfied with administering to the mere comfort of their guests, Messrs. Rice, of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, have fitted their billiard halls with the best [illegible]

Are You Disturbed at Night?

And broken of rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

All persons suffering from long-standing Catarrhal and Bronchial diseases, and have hitherto found no relief, are invited to call on Dr. DILLENBACK, at his office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th of December.

Holiday Presents.

A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine dress and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work.

C. C. RICHMOND, No. 573 Broadway.

DIED.

BARKER.—At Rye, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, MARY BARKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Rye, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-Haven Railroad, at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Rye Depot.

CHURCH.—At Washington Heights, New-York City, on Monday, Dec. 14, JULIA MITCHEL, wife of John B. Church, Jr., and only daughter of the late John Chester, of Detroit, Mich., aged 28 years.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—At Greenpoint, suddenly, on Monday evening, Dec. 14, JONAS P. DAVIS, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, William Horton, Leonard, near Colyer-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUSENBURY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, EDDIE A., only son of Edward A. and Jennie C. Dusenbury, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 16, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 76 Jane-st.

ENOS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 14, in Brooklyn, DEWITT C. ENOS, M. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to his late residence, No. 28 Monroe-place, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10½ A. M. The funeral services will take place at the Church on the Heights, corner of Monroe-place and Pierrepont-st., at 11 o'clock.

FAXON.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, HANNAH E., relict of Thomas C. Faxon, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John H. Faxon, No. 267 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HORTON.—On Third Day morning, Dec. 15, ANN B. HORTON, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, corner of 15th-st. and Rutherford-place, on Fifth Day (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

IVES.—On Monday evening, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. HANNAH AUGUSTA, wife of Chauncey Ives, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, James M. and George H. Ives, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 112 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

RICEMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, ISABELLA P., wife of John J. Riceman, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 127 Thompson-st. Her remains will be taken to Belleville, N. J., on Thursday morning for interment.

SPAULDING.—On Monday night, Dec. 14, JEANNIE KINGSLAND, infant daughter of Henry A. and Cornelia E. Spaulding, aged 1 year, 1 month and 14 days.

The remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment, where the funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

THORN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles Starling, Esq., Irvington, on the Hudson, JESSIE CRAWFORD, widow of the late James Thorn, sculptor, of Ayrshire, Scotland, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral on the arrival of the train at 11½ A. M. at the 29th-st. Depot. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

WOOD.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Dec. 13, SAMUEL WOOD, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Reformed Church, (Rev. John A. Todd,) on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave 30th-st. depot at 11½ A. M., returning at 5:04 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES.
FINE GOLD WATCHES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
At a small advance on cost of importation.
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
Two, three, four, five and six to fifty dollars a set.
FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
Of all descriptions.
DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,
TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY AND FORTY
TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.
And all other styles of
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
For sale at the very lowest prices, by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES
AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED
BRACKETS, &c.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
St. Nicholas Block. No. 501 Broadway.
Call early.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
Retailing at reduced prices.
All goods warranted.

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
of Dec. 16, contains a very interesting and valuable article on PLOWS AND PLOWING, by
GEORGE GEDDES,
one of the best and most successful farmers in the country. This is the first of a series of articles on farming which Mr. Geddes will write EXPRESSLY FOR THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price five cents. For sale by all newsmen. Subscription price $2 per year, in advance. Send for it.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society will celebrate its SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music.

The anniversary address will be delivered by Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, on "Political Progress in Europe and America."

All the tickets have been distributed to the members of the Society. EACH TICKET ISSUED ADMITS ONE PERSON ONLY, AND NO PERSON WILL BE ADMITTED WITHOUT A TICKET. No tickets are for sale, nor can they be procured at the door. The door will be opened at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
ANDREW WARNER,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

A NEW IDEA IN THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES. BARTLETT'S PATENT "SPEED" WHEEL, with which these machines run with perfect ease as rapidly without the treadle as other machines do with the treadle. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Salesrooms, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—We do not often refer to any medicinal article, be its merits ever so well established; this our army of readers are fully aware of; but knowing the extraordinary virtue of the article referred to, by family use, we unhesitatingly and earnestly recommend it to all persons afflicted in any way with pulmonary trouble. It is for sale at No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

In New-York by all druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 82 6th-av., for ten years Superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

SPARKLING SCUPPERNONG WINE—The pure juice of the Scuppernong grape, grown in North Carolina. G. F. WELLMAN, No. 158 Pearl-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO DOLLARS FOR 25 CENTS.

23,423 glass stereoscopic views; worth $3, 25 cents.
63,452 views, plain; worth 50 cents, 10 cents.
112,432 stereoscopic views, 3 cents each, worth 15 cents.
LEGGATT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE AND ELEGANT
PRESENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO.
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR HOLIDAY STOCK.
AMONG
THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
are:

DANTE'S PARADISE AND PURGATORY. Illustrated by GUSTAVE DORE. $20.

THE POET AND THE PAINTER. With ninety-nine Illustrations. Price $20.

THE SCHILLER GALLERY. Fifty Engravings. $20.

WOODSIDE AND SEASIDE. $4; Morocco, $8.

THE
VARIETY OF JUVENILES
IS LARGER
THAN EVER.
COMPRISING SOME THOUSAND
KINDS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS CALLED
TO
THEIR VARIOUS EDITIONS OF THE
COMMON PRAYER,
Embracing all the sizes in use.
SEVERAL NEW STYLES OF BINDING.
Ask for Appleton's Editions of the Common Prayer.

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BIBLES.
THE ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES IS THE MOST
COMPLETE IN THE COUNTRY,
Comprising more than 1,000 different styles.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NOS. 90, 92 and 94 GRAND-ST., west of Broadway.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK,
THE BIRD.
By JULES MICHELET, Author of "History of France," &c.

This beautiful volume is illustrated by two hundred and ten exquisite engravings by Giacomelli, Doré's collaborateur on his celebrated Bible, and has elicited the most unqualified admiration from the Press on both sides of the Atlantic.

Price, muslin, extra beveled	$6 00
Price, Turkey morocco, extra antique	10 00

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"National History has never been more exquisitely illustrated by wood engraving than the whole of these designs by Giacomelli, who has treated the subject with rare delicacy of pencil, and the most charming poetical feeling—a feeling perfectly in harmony with the written descriptions of the author."

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"The Bird" is an exquisite volume in every sense in matter and in dress."

Copies mailed free on receipt of price.

THOS. NELSON & SONS,
No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS SEASON.

The readers of the TIMES have become familiar with the advertisements of the

DERBY ATHENÆUM.

It has become a favorite centre of Literature and Art, and the beautiful Gallery No. 680 Broadway is thronged with lovers of fine arts. The idea of distributing ten thousand dollars' worth of the pictures of our leading Artists within thirty days attracts much attention. The largest variety of the best books published, and at publishers' prices, are offered for sale, and an investment of five dollars may realize one of the fine paintings of Constant Mayer, De Haas, Mignot, Bierstadt, Kensett, Bellows, Richards, or Casilear, without cost. Call and see the Pictures and Books. The Holiday Season is at hand.

DERBY ATHENÆUM, No. 680 Broadway.

A PRESENT
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POLITICAL.

CHARTER ELECTION, 1868.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND DECLARATION.

IN BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS, Dec. 14, 1868.

Resolved, That the official statement and declaration be published in the following named papers:

New-Yorker Journal,
New-Yorker,
Tribune,
Herald,
Daily News,
Literary Album,
The Citizen,
Courrier des Etats Unis,
Echo d'Italia,
Sunday Times,
Evening Post,
Evening Express,
Sunday Courier,
Sunday News,
Democrat,
New-Yorker Democrat,
New-York Home Gazette,
Metropolitan Record,
Irish Citizen,
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Irish People,
The World,
Times,
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Leader,
Staats Zeitung,
New-York Tablet,
Commercial Advertiser,
Albion,
Hispana Americana,
New-York Dispatch,
Freeman's Journal,
The Hebrew Leader,
Sunday Mercury,
Irish American,
Transcript,
New-York Era,
New-York Evening Mail,
New-York Atlas,
Daily Star,
New-York Abend Zeitung.

—and the complete canvass, by election districts, be published in the *Transcript*.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

Mayor of the City of New-York,
Counsel to the Corporation,
An Assistant Alderman in each of the Assembly Districts of the County of New-York,
One Commissioner of Common Schools in each School District,
One Trustee of Common Schools in each Ward,
And for such other school officers as were vacant by by reason of death, resignation or other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York, having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th days of December, 1868, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said City, at the election held on the 1st day of December, in the year aforesaid, pursuant to the provisions of "An act to amend the charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York was ninety-six thousand two hundred and sixty-five....... 96,265
Of which A. Oakey Hall received seventy-five thousand one hundred and nine.... 75,109
Of which Frederick A. Conkling received twenty thousand eight hundred and thirty-five........ 20,835
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there were blank one hundred and thirty........ 130
And of which there were scattering one hundred and eighty-nine........ 189—96,265

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Counsel to the Corporation was ninety-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.... 95,932
Of which Richard O'Gorman received seventy-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-four........ 74,794
Of which Dorman B. Eaton received twenty thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. 20,789
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there were blank one hundred and twelve........ 112
And of which there were scattering two hundred and thirty-five........ 235—95,932

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the First Assembly District, was five thousand one hundred and ninety-eight........ 5,198
Of which James Healy received four thousand two hundred and forty-three........ 4,243
Of which Joseph D. Costa received six hundred and thirty-four........ 634
Of which James Gray received three hundred and six........ 306
Of which there blank eight........ 8
And of which there were scattering seven.. 7—5,198

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Second Assembly District was five thousand four hundred and eighty........ 5,480
Of which Patrick Lysaght received five thousand one hundred and three........ 5,103
Of which William Conroy received three hundred and forty-four........ 344
Of which John F. Donaghue received one.. 1
Of which there were blank five........ 5
And of which there were scattering twenty-seven........ 27—5,480

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Third Assembly District was four thousand five hundred and ninety-five........ 4,595
Of which James A. Monaghan received four thousand five hundred and thirty-five........ 4,535
Of which Andrew McIntyre received thirty-two........ 32
Of which there were blank three........ 3
And of which there were scattering twenty-five........ 25—4,595

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Assembly District was four thousand nine hundred and forty-eight........ 4,948
Of which Bryan Reilly received three thousand three hundred and twenty-two...... 3,322
Of which Patrick McNamara received one thousand three hundred and ninety-six.. 1,396
Of which William Abbott received two hundred and eight........ 208
Of which there was defective one........ 1
Of which there were blank three........ 3
And of which there were scattering eighteen........ 18—4,948

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Assembly District was five thousand and eighty-one........ 5,081
Of which Isaac Robinson received three thousand and fifty-four........ 3,054
Of which Lorenz Bemmer received eight hundred and eighty-eight........ 888
Of which John A. Fox received four hundred and forty-nine........ 449
Of which Thomas Draper received four hundred and thirty-five........ 435
Of which Elwood Jones received two hundred and eight........ 208
Of which James Gallagher received one.... 1
Of which there was blank one........ 1
And of which there were scattering forty-five........ 45—5,081

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Sixth Assembly District was three thousand four hundred and fifty-nine........ 3,459
Of which Lawrence E. Hill received one thousand six hundred and sixty-one.. 1,661
Of which Patrick O'Connor received nine hundred and twenty-six........ 926
Of which George W. Ivans received seven hundred and seventy-six........ 776
Of which there were blank two........ 2
And of which there were scattering ninety-four........ 94—3,459

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Seventh Assembly District was two thousand nine hundred and five........ 2,905
Of which John Hampson received one thousand six hundred and sixty-five........ 1,665
Of which William Terhune received one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven........ 1,177
Of which James L. Babbitt received fourteen........ 14
Of which there were blank three........ 3
And of which there were scattering forty-six........ 46—2,905

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Eighth Assembly District was five thousand nine hundred and four........ 5,904
Of which Edward Welch received three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.. 3,896
Of which James G. Brinkman received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three........ 1,973
Of which there were blank four........ 4
And of which there were scattering thirty-one........ 31—5,904

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Ninth Assembly District was four thousand eight hundred and fifty-four........ 4,854
Of which Peter Culkin received two thousand one hundred and eighty-three...... 2,183
Of which James E. McVeany received one thousand nine hundred and eighty...... 1,980
Of which John G. Haviland received six hundred and forty-one........ 641
Of which there was defective one........ 1
Of which there was blank one........ 1
And of which there were scattering forty-eight........ 48—4,854

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Tenth Assembly District was four thousand two hundred and seventy-six........ 4,276
Of which Joseph Hoffman, Jr., received two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine 2,159
Of which Nicholas Seger received one thousand four hundred and twenty-six...... 1,426
Of which Stephen H. Knapp received six hundred and forty-three........ 643
Of which Lewis Zaun received twenty.. .. 20
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there were blank two........ 2
And of which there were scattering twenty-four........ 24—4,276

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Eleventh Assembly District was three thousand three hundred and thirty-two........ 3,332
Of which Charles C. Pinckney received one thousand two hundred and ninety-three.. 1,293
Of which Bernard K. Murphy received one thousand one hundred and seventy-four.. 1,174
Of which Thomas B. Crotty received four hundred and thirteen........ 413
Of which Werner Benning received three hundred and seventy-nine........ 379
Of which Alexander McMullen received thirty-four........ 34
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there were blank four........ 4
And of which there were scattering thirty-three........ 33—3,332

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Assembly District was five thousand and ninety-six........ 5,096
Of which Thomas F. Daly received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight..... 2,888
Of which Peter Bowe received two thousand one hundred and eighty-one........ 2,181
Of which there were blank three........ 3
And of which there were scattering twenty-four........ 24—5,096

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Thirteenth Assembly District was four thousand two hundred and twenty-six........ 4,226
Of which Patrick Gibney received one thousand five hundred and seventy-three 1,573
Of which Samuel T. Lappin received one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven........ 1,397
Of which William Lamb received one thousand two hundred and twenty-five.. 1,225
Of which there were blank twenty........ 20
And of which there were scattering eleven. 11—4,226

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Fourteenth Assembly District was three thousand five hundred and two........ 3,502
Of which John Reilly received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five........ 1,985
Of which Morris W. Shannon received seven hundred and thirty-eight........ 738
Of which James McGee received six hundred and thirty-four........ 634
Of which Michael J. Fagan received one hundred and twenty-five........ 125
Of which there were blank three........ 3
And of which there were scattering seventeen........ 17—3,502

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Assembly District was four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six........ 4,866
Of which Austin V. Pettit received two thousand one hundred........ 2,100
Of which James Gibson received one thousand six hundred and sixty-five........ 1,665
Of which Hugh Turner received one thousand and seventy-one........ 1,071
Of which John O'Dwyer received one........ 1
Of which there were blank seven........ 7
And of which there were scattering twenty-two........ 22—4,866

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Assembly District was five thousand three hundred and thirty-two........ 5,332
Of which Nicholas Haughton received two thousand four hundred and forty-four.... 2,444
Of which Florence Scannel received two thousand one hundred and twenty-one.... 2,121
Of which William Boyd received seven hundred and fifty-four........ 754
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there were blank one........ 1
And of which there were scattering ten.... 10—5,332

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Seventeenth Assembly District was four thousand eight hundred and seventy-one........ 4,871
Of which George W. Cregier received two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight.... 2,158
Of which Thomas Higgins received one thousand nine hundred........ 1,900
Of which John F. Ulrich received four hundred and forty-six........ 446
Of which Thomas Nolan received three hundred and forty-three........ 343
Of which Adam Roediger received five.... 5
Of which there were blank seven........ 7
And of which there were scattering twelve. 12—4,871

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Eighteenth Assembly District was five thousand six hundred and sixty-eight........ 5,668
Of which Bernard O'Neill received four thousand and thirty-one........ 4,031
Of which Michael Fay received one thousand six hundred and ten........ 1,610
Of which there were blank ten........ 10
And of which there were scattering seventeen........ 17—5,668

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Nineteenth Assembly District was two thousand three hundred and fifty........ 2,350
Of which David S. Jackson, Jr., received nine hundred and seventy-five........ 975
Of which John McCormick received seven hundred and thirty-one........ 731
Of which Henry M. Williams received five hundred and seventy-five........ 575
Of which Thomas J. Larkin received sixty-one........ 61
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there was blank one........ 1
And of which there were scattering five.... 5—2,350

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Twentieth Assembly District was four thousand two hundred and thirty........ 4,230
Of which James Cunningham received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.... 1,865
Of which Hugh H. Moore received one thousand four hundred and thirty-one.... 1,431
Of which Henry C. Perley received nine hundred and twenty-six........ 926
Of which there were blank four........ 4
And of which there were scattering four.... 4—4,230

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Twenty-first Assembly District was four thousand five hundred and twenty........ 4,520
Of which Stephen Roberts received one thousand three hundred and forty-five.... 1,345
Of which George H. E. Lynch received one thousand and eighty-five........ 1,085
Of which John Halloran received six hundred and ninety........ 690
Of which John Shelley received six hundred and sixty-eight........ 668
Of which William McManus received four hundred and eighteen........ 418
Of which John Hart received three hundred and three........ 303
Of which there were defective four........ 4
Of which there was blank one........ 1
And of which there were scattering six.... 6—4,520

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the first School District was sixteen thousand five hundred and seventy-seven........ 16,577
Of which Timothy Brennan received fourteen thousand six hundred and one.... 14,601
Of which George Terwilliger received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight 1,928
Of which there were blank six........ 6
And of which there were scattering forty-two........ 42—16,577

SECOND SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second School District was fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety........ 14,690
Of which Wilson Small received thirteen thousand nine hundred and five........ 13,905
Of which Adonijah H. Brummell received seven hundred and thirty-two........ 732
Of which there were blank thirty-five.... 35
And of which there were scattering eighteen........ 18—14,690

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third School District was ten thousand five hundred and seventy-nine........ 10,579
Of which Samuel A. Lewis received five thousand three hundred and eighteen.... 5,318
Of which Samuel B. H. Vance received five thousand one hundred and fifty-five.... 5,155
Of which there were blank forty........ 40
And of which there were scattering sixty-six........ 66—10,579

FOURTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth School District was fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-seven........ 15,337
Of which John Kaiser, Jr., received nine thousand and seventy-nine........ 9,079
Of which James R. Taylor received six thousand one hundred and seventy-five.... 6,175
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there were blank twenty-five.... 25
And of which there were scattering fifty-six 56—15,337

FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth School District was eight thousand four hundred and seventy-nine........ 8,479
Of which Richard Warren received three thousand five hundred and fifteen........ 3,515
Of which William O'Donnel received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight. 2,768
Of which Philip J. McGuire received two thousand one hundred and seventeen...... 2,117
Of which there was defective one........ 1
Of which there were blank thirty........ 30
And of which there were scattering forty-eight........ 48—8,479

SIXTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth School District was thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-eight........ 13,378
Of which Leander Buck received ten thousand two hundred and twenty-eight. 10,228
Of which Alexander Wilder received three thousand one hundred and seven........ 3,107
Of which there were blank sixteen........ 16
And of which there were scattering twenty-seven........ 27—13,378

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh School District was fifteen thousand eight hundred........ 15,800
Of which Thomas E. B. Hawks received nine thousand four hundred and ninety.. 9,490
Of which Horatio P. Allen received five thousand three hundred and forty-three. 5,343
Of which Andrew Smith received nine hundred and twenty-six........ 926
Of which there was defective one........ 1
Of which there were blank twenty-five.... 25
And of which there were scattering fifteen. 15—15,800

FOR TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the First Ward was two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine........ 2,359
Of which William Kenney received two thousand two hundred and thirty-four.... 2,234
Of which John F. Batterberry received one hundred and twelve........ 112
Of which there were blank nine........ 9
And of which there were scattering four.. 4—2,359

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Second Ward was two hundred and thirty-two. 232
Of which John Robinson received two hundred and thirty-two........ 232—232

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and ninety-six.. 596
Of which Michael McCann received two hundred and ninety-nine........ 299
Of which James M. Mimne received two hundred and twelve........ 212
Of which Andrew Jordan received seventy.. 70
Of which there was blank one........ 1
And of which there were scattering fourteen........ 14—596

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was two thousand eight hundred and fifty-three........ 2,853
Of which Thomas White received two thousand seven hundred and ninety-six........ 2,796
Of which there were blank fifty........ 50
And of which there were scattering seven. 7—2,853

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was two thousand and sixty-nine. 2,069
Of which Cornelius Quinn received fourteen hundred and fifty-three........ 1,453
Of which Joseph F. Graham received six hundred and twelve........ 612
And of which there were scattering four... 4—2,069

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was four thousand one hundred and eighty-four........ 4,184
Of which John Halk received four thousand one hundred and twenty-five........ 4,125
Of which there were blank thirty-six........ 36
And of which there were scattering twenty-three........ 23—4,184

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was five thousand and forty-six. 5,046
Of which Dennis J. Twigg received four thousand three hundred and seventy-three........ 4,373
Of which Joseph B. Jardine received six hundred and forty-two........ 642
Of which there were blank five........ 5
And of which there were scattering twenty-six........ 26—5,046

EIGHTH WARD—FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward for full term was four thousand and ninety-eight........ 4,098
Of which David S. Paige received three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five.. 3,995
Of which Philip Grier received ninety.... 90
Of which there were blank three........ 3
And of which there were scattering ten.... 10—4,098

TO FILL VACANCY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand one hundred and thirteen........ 4,113
Of which George W. Van Voorst received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six........ 2,886
Of which Matthias Clark received one thousand two hundred and six........ 1,206
Of which there was blank one........ 1
And of which there was scattering twenty. 20—4,113

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was five thousand five hundred and fifty-five........ 5,555
Of which James W. Farr received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine........ 2,769
Of which William J. Van Arsdale received two thousand seven hundred and fourteen........ 2,714
Of which there were blank five........ 5
And of which there were scattering sixty-seven........ 67—5,555

TENTH WARD—FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, for full term, was three thousand three hundred and three........ 3,303
Of which Alonzo Truesdell received two thousand three hundred and fifteen........ 2,315
Of which Hugo Gorsch received nine hundred and seventy-nine........ 979
And of which there were scattering nine.... 9—3,303

TO FILL VACANCY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was three thousand one hundred and twenty-four........ 3,124
Of which Benjamin F. Schaffer received three thousand and seventy-three........ 3,073
Of which Conrad Foertsch received nine.... 9
Of which Asa H. Bogert received four...... 4
Of which there were blank twelve........ 12
And of which there were scattering twenty-six........ 26—3,124

ELEVENTH WARD—FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, for full term, was seven thousand and ten........ 7,010
Of which Edward Miehling received three thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.. 3,948
Of which Lewis S. Goebel received two thousand six hundred and thirty-two.... 2,632
Of which Lewis Schraidt received four hundred and nine........ 409
Of which there were blank eight........ 8
And of which there were scattering thirteen........ 13—7,010

TO FILL VACANCY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was six thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven........ 6,997
Of which Richard J. O'Sullivan received three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three........ 3,953
Of which Samuel Cregar received three thousand and twenty-six........ 3,026
Of which there were blank thirteen........ 13
And of which there were scattering five.... 5—6,997

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight........ 4,428
Of which Patrick Dunican received two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.. 2,599
Of which Harvey H. Gregory received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five.. 1,735
Of which there were blank thirteen........ 13
And of which there were scattering eighty-one........ 81—4,428

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was three thousand four hundred and forty-six........ 3,446
Of which Joseph F. Ellery received one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven........ 1,377
Of which James Mehon received one thousand and thirty-two........ 1,032
Of which Richard Evans received one thousand and seventeen........ 1,017
Of which there were blank five........ 5
And of which there were scattering fifteen. 15—3,446

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven........ 2,887
Of which Patrick Collins received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. 2,882
Of which there were blank three........ 3
And of which there were scattering two.... 2—2,887

FIFTEENTH WARD—FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, for full term, was two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven........ 2,497
Of which Charles D. Brown received one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven.. 1,597
Of which Jacob Story, Jr., received eight hundred and ninety-one........ 891
Of which there were blank four........ 4
And of which there were scattering five.... 5—2,497

TO FILL VACANCY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand four hundred and fifty-one........ 2,451
Of which James Walker Fowler received one thousand five hundred and twenty-five.... 1,525
Of which George W. Clark received nine hundred and three........ 903
Of which there were blank five........ 5
And of which there were scattering eighteen........ 18—2,451

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward was five thousand and one........ 5,001
Of which Arthur Ahmuty received two thousand six hundred and thirty........ 2,630
Of which John G. McNary received two thousand three hundred and one........ 2,301
Of which there were blank thirty-eight.... 38
And of which there were scattering thirty-two........ 32—5,001

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two........ 8,362
Of which John R. Hennessey received three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven.... 3,267
Of which Michael Hahn received two thousand four hundred and seventy-two........ 2,472
Of which Martin B. Brown received two thousand three hundred and eighty-five.. 2,385
Of which Michael O'Reilly received one hundred and seventy-one........ 171
Of which there were blank fifteen........ 15
And of which there were scattering fifty-two 52—8,362

EIGHTEENTH WARD—FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, for full term, was five thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven........ 5,877
Of which Lewis J. Kelly received four thousand two hundred and eighty-three........ 4,283
Of which Frederick E. Mather received one thousand five hundred and sixty-six.... 1,566
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there were blank twenty........ 20
And of which there were scattering six.... 6—5,877

TO FILL VACANCY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was five thousand eight hundred and ninety........ 5,890
Of which Andrew G. Scheuermann received four thousand two hundred and seventy-five........ 4,275
Of which George S. Drew received one thousand five hundred and seventy........ 1,570
Of which there were defective two........ 2
Of which there were blank thirty-three........ 33
And of which there were scattering ten........ 10—5,890

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was five thousand five hundred and twenty-three........ 5,523
Of which Timothy Daly received three thousand three hundred........ 3,300
Of which James R. Davies received two thousand one hundred and eighty-three.. 2,183
Of which there was defective one........ 1
Of which there were blank seven........ 7
And of which there was scattering thirty-two........ 32—5,523

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was six thousand eight hundred and forty-two........ 6,842
Of which Michael Roche received two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight........ 2,678
Of which Valentine Manck received two thousand six hundred and forty-seven........ 2,647
Of which Henry D. Lapaugh received one thousand four hundred and seventy-five.... 1,475
Of which there were blank nine........ 9
And of which there were scattering thirty-three........ 33—6,842

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—FOR FULL TERM.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, for full term, was six thousand five hundred and five........ 6,505
Of which Henry McCabe received four thousand five hundred and sixty........ 4,560
Of which Christopher Pulman received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three 1,923
Of which there was blank one........ 1
And of which there were scattering twenty-one........ 21—6,505

TO FILL VACANCY.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, to fill vacancy, was six thousand five hundred and twelve........ 6,512
Of which William Lummis received four thousand four hundred and twenty-six........ 4,426
Of which Abbott Hodgman received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three 1,923
Of which Frank G. Cairns received one hundred and forty-seven........ 147
Of which there were blank two........ 2
And of which there were scattering fourteen........ 14—6,512

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two........ 5,782
Of which Michael Groh received one thousand nine hundred and one........ 1,901
Of which John H. Morris received one thousand five hundred and thirty-one.... 1,531
Of which Michael O'Brien received one thousand five hundred and nineteen........ 1,519
Of which Anton Brunner received eight hundred and nineteen........ 819
Of which there were blank seven........ 7
And of which there were scattering five.... 5—5,782

We hereby certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this fourteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

Mayor of the City of New-York;
Counsel to the Corporation;
An Assistant Alderman in each of the Assembly Districts of the County of New-York;
One Commissioner of Common Schools in each School District;
One Trustee of Common Schools in each Ward;
And such other school officers as were vacant by reason of death, resignation or other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York, having met and canvassed the votes given in the several election districts of said City at the election held on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

MAYOR.

That **A. OAKEY HALL,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That **RICHARD O'GORMAN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Counsel to the Corporation.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

That **JAMES HEALY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the First Assembly District.

That **PATRICK LYSAGHT,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Second Assembly District.

That **JAMES A. MONAGHAN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Third Assembly District.

That **BRYAN REILLY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Assembly District.

That **ISAAC ROBINSON,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Assembly District.

That **LAWRENCE E. HILL,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Sixth Assembly District.

That **JOHN HAMPSON,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Seventh Assembly District.

That **EDWARD WELCH,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eighth Assembly District.

That **PETER CULKIN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Ninth Assembly District.

That **JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Jr.,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Tenth Assembly District.

That **CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eleventh Assembly District.

That **THOMAS F. DALY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Assembly District.

That **PATRICK GIBNEY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

That **JOHN REILLY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

That **AUSTIN V. PETTIT,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Assembly District.

That **NICHOLAS HAUGHTON,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Assembly District.

That **GEORGE W. CREGIER,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Seventeenth Assembly District.

That **BERNARD O'NEILL,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

That **DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr.,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

That **JAMES CUNNINGHAM,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twentieth Assembly District.

That **STEPHEN ROBERTS,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That **TIMOTHY BRENNAN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the First School District.

That **WILSON SMALL,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second School District.

That **SAMUEL A. LEWIS,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Third School District.

That **JOHN KAISER, Jr.,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fourth School District.

That **RICHARD WARREN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fifth School District.

That **LEANDER BUCK,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Sixth School District.

That **THOMAS E. B. HAWKS,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Seventh School District.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That **WILLIAM KENNEY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the First Ward.

That **JOHN ROBINSON,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Second Ward.

That **MICHAEL McCANN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Third Ward.

That **THOMAS WHITE,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward.

That **CORNELIUS QUINN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward.

That **JOHN HALK,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixth Ward.

That **DENNIS J. TWIGG,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventh Ward.

That **DAVID S. PAIGE,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighth Ward, for full term.

That **GEORGE W. VAN VOORST,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That **JAMES W. FARR,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Ninth Ward.

That **ALONZO TRUESDELL,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Tenth Ward, for full term.

That **BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Tenth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That **EDWARD MIEHLING,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, for full term.

That **RICHARD J. O'SULLIVAN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, to fill vacancy.

That **PATRICK DUNICAN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twelfth Ward.

That **JOSEPH F. ELLERY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Thirteenth Ward.

That **JOHN R. HENNESSEY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventeenth Ward.

That **LEWIS J. KELLY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighteenth Ward, for full term.

That **PATRICK COLLINS,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourteenth Ward.

That **CHARLES D. BROWN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifteenth Ward, for full term.

That **JAMES WALKER FOWLER,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That **ARTHUR AHMUTY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward.

That **ANDREW G. SCHEUERMANN,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighteenth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That **TIMOTHY DALY,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Nineteenth Ward.

That **MICHAEL ROCHE,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twentieth Ward.

That **HENRY McCABE,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-first Ward, for full term.

That **WILLIAM LUMMIS,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-first Ward, to fill vacancy.

That **MICHAEL GROH,** by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-second Ward.

We hereby certify the foregoing declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this fourteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.
A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 229 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 515 8th-av., cor. 35th-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY—Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $5; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

Transfer Books closed after 20th inst.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	109¾	109⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110¼	110⅜
Coupon, 1881......	114¼	114⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862..	106¼	106½	10-40 Registered..	102⅝	103⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	110⅜	110⅝	10-40 Coupon......	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	107	107¼	Gold...............	135	135⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107⅛	107⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac....	99⅛	99⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110¼	110½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
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BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
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No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

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Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by the Charter to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, will open the said books at the Chatham National Bank, on the 21st day of December, 1868, and keep the same open until the amount of the capital is subscribed.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, } Commissioners.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,525 68.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 15th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 22, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Rev. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 126 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 250 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS (EPISCOPALIANS) WANTED immediately, at the Church School Agency, 17th Stuyvesant-st., New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A PACKing-box, moulding and planing mill; sold separately or together; doing a cash business of upward of $60,000 per annum for packing-boxes alone. Apply at No. 534 West 29th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

THE GREAT SALE
OF THE
MORRIS PROPERTY,
JOINING ARCULARIUS HOTEL, CENTRAL-AV.,
DEC. 22, 1868.

PAMPHLETS AND MAPS SHOWING ALL THE ROADS AND AVENUES FROM THE CITY HALL, AT THE OFFICE OF
JAS. M. MILLER,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.

THIS SALE IS EMINENTLY WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAKE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT CANNOT FAIL TO QUADRUPLE ITS VALUE IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th December, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., private collection of fine Oil Paintings, the property of a gentleman now abroad, comprising the works of a number of our eminent and favorite artists; also high-class pictures by celebrated European artists, including two important works, painted to order for the present owner, by
REGIS GIGNOUX,
THE FIRST SNOW,
A FINE LARGE LANDSCAPE BY
D. HUNTINGTON, N. A.

Also embracing the works of
J. F. Kensett,
S. R. Gifford,
G. H. Hall,
L. R. Mignot,
J. G. Brown,
Wm. Hart,
E. White,
A. D. Shattuck,
Geo. Inness,
W. F. DeHaas,
Meyer Von Bremen,
Armfield,
J. Noel,
H. Schaep,
O. Van Tooren,
C. P. Cranch,
J. H. Dolph,
V. Nehlig,
W. M. Brown,
G. H. McCord,
R. A. Blakelock,
Bradford,
Doughty,
W. M. Oddie,
J. Williamson,
Mertz,
Van-de-Pol,
C. Hoquet,
Musslon,
Schuselle,
G. W. Nicholson,
J. R. Brevoort,
Andrews,
Hamilton,
J. D. Barrow,
K. Van Elton,
C. A. Sommer,
Carmiencke,
E. DeBlock,
Schedges,
H. Severy,
D. Cal,
Knell,
A. Barland,
and other favorite artists of celebrity. The Pictures will be on exhibition, free, on and from THURSDAY, 10th inst., until evening of sale, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. BY ORDER OF J. FORNACHON, ASSIGNEE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 268 Pearl-st., and Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store, by order of Assignee, in which stock will be found:

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, full and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.

ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, silver ladles, silver tobacco and snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, &c.

CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.

Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers' safes, silver-plated French plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c.

Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.

The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of
J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th of December, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., the entire stock of "LA PETITE MAISON DE MERVEILLE," removed for convenience of sale, consisting of DOLLS, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED, TOYS, GAMES, GILT AND BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, FRENCH PASSE PARTOUTS, BRACKETS, BASKETS, CUTLERY, FLAGS, LANTERNS, GLASS CASES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALE.

By A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE
AMERICAN CHROMO GALLERY,
No. 639 Broadway.

A fine collection of American and foreign Chromos, tastefully framed in gold and walnut frames. Among them will be found excellent chromos after paintings by the following eminent artists: Bierstadt, Eastman Johnson, J. G. Brown, W. M. Brown, Bouguereau, Beecher, Jerome Thompson, A. F. Tait and others. This sale offers an excellent opportunity to secure elegant Holiday Gifts.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

THIS DAY, at No. 101 Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock, superb Paris and Vienna fancy goods, suitable for Holiday presents; including fine marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronze and Parian groups of figures, China and bisque ware, silver-plated ware of all the usual varieties. By order of J. C. BARTON, Esq., Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,
at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 o'clock, and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.

The sale will comprise about 200 vehicles,
CLARENCES,
COACHES,
DOG CARTS,
COUPES,
LANDAUS,
PHAETONS,
BAROUCHES,
WAGONS,
SLEIGHS.

They will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 14th, and TUESDAY, 15th inst., DAY and EVENING.

The above is the first and largest sale of first-class carriages ever sold in this City, and the attention of all purchasers is respectfully requested. Sale absolute.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE—By order of Assignees in Bankruptcy.—R. HAYDOCK & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at their auction room, No. 6 College-place, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of J. C. Waters, consisting in part of tea sets, urns, cake baskets, waiters, casters, butter coolers, ice pitchers, berry and fruit stands, salts, cups, goblets, &c. The stock is in good condition, of desirable styles, and warranted equal to any in market as to quality of plate and finish. Will be sold without reserve. By order of
JOHN F. CURRAN, } Assignees.
JOHN TODD.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,
Artillery implements and equipments,
Muskets, rifles and swords,
Infantry equipments,
Spare parts of small arms,
1 boring machine,
1 vertical drill,
1 hand force-pump,
Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools,
Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD furniture, three rosewood pianos, twelve setts or pairs of really elegant satin damask tablets and curtains, lined with silk and interlined with Canton flannel, rich trimmings, &c.; also forty or fifty carpets, eight or ten parlor suites solid rosewood and black walnut furniture, French plate mirrors, silver and silver-plated ware, French clocks, beds, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 734 Broadway, the entire furniture of a family giving up housekeeping. It will embrace all the above-named goods and many others not enumerated.

N. B.—The curtains, pianos and carpets will be sold about 1 or 2 P. M.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers, 845 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY SALE OF PICTURES.—The pictures and models in terra-cotta, contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund Society, comprising upwards of eighty pictures, &c., produced by the Artists' members within the last year, and being of a size suitable for parlors and galleries, will be sold at public auction by H. D. MINER, Esq., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues can be obtained at the gallery, No. 845 Broadway, where the pictures are now on exhibition free.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BANKrupt property, belonging to the New-York Kerosene Oil Company, to be sold at the manufactory of said Company on Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., in the town of Newtown, L. I., on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., by JAS. COLE'S SON. By order of CHAS. JONES, Esq., assignee. Catalogues at sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE of 36 valuable lots and gores, in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, situate in Wyckoff and Warren sts., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to be sold by James Cole's Son, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., are now ready.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD FOR RETURNING A pet mocking-bird to No. 252 6th-av. Bird escaped Tuesday, Dec. 15, about 12 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE .... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT .... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin $130
Second cabin 80
Cabin passage to Paris 145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALESTINE .... Dec. 17 | TARIFA .... Dec. 31
PALMYRA .... Dec. 24 | SIBERIA .... Jan. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River. 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA .... Dec. 19 COLUMBIA .... Jan. 9
UNITED KINGD'M Dec. 26 IOWA .... Jan. 16
EUROPA .... Jan. 2 CALEDONIA .... Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA .... 3,392 tons .... Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN .... 2,965 tons .... Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA .... 2,965 tons .... Jan. 6.
COLORADO .... 3,015 tons .... Jan. 20.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, Dec. 19. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) ... TUESDAY, Dec. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
BARSTOW, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
DIRECT.

The well-known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

[illegible] .... KEMBLE, SATURDAY, Dec. 19
GEO. CROMWELL .... VAILL, SATURDAY, Dec. 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $20. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sails on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 300 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Famingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

A great variety of iron and wood working machinery, cold rolled shafting, band saws, and railway supplies on hand at the warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. Address G. & C. PLACE, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR COLEMAN House.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen and families, with superior table. Also two seats at the table without rooms, in a private family; unquestionable references required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—A nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, a room for single gentleman to let with first-class board.

NO. 58 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $4. Address B. Box No. 137 Times Office.

TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND MOST DEsirable rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 117 East 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, one pleasant front hall-room.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if desired; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—THE SECOND floor, three rooms deep, furnished, with every convenience, to let, with board; also a single room in fourth story. Apply after 2 o'clock.

THREE COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, either singly or together, on moderate terms to respectable parties. No. 101 West 22d-st.

NO. 317 WEST 23D-ST., A FEW DOORS from Pike's Opera House.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; also, small rooms; moderate terms.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BREAKFAST, tea, and two furnished bedrooms—one with a fire, for two gentlemen, south of 18th-st. Address C. box 1,957 Post Office.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST.—(NEW NO. 113.)—Two suites of rooms to let, with board, on second floor; private table, if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SIX OR EIGHT gentlemen can find a comfortable home, with board and washing included, for $5 per week, at Mr. HOGAN'S, No. 299 Monroe-st.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom and room on the second floor to let, with board.

EAST 35TH-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom, with reception room, to let, with board. Address W. F., No. 20 Cliff-st.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, and two large rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31st sts.—A handsome suite of parlors in a first-class private house, with private table; references required.

NO. 107 17TH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST of Union-square.—The second floor handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Furnished rooms to let, with board. References exchanged.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON first, second and fourth floors, at No. 52 University-place.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—A FAMILY OR a few gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, for two gentlemen, on reasonable terms; no other boarders kept. No. 214 West 19th-st.

ON 34TH-ST., A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, desirable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE on second and third floors; also single, with board.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH board; private table if desired; at 18 West 25th-st.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., TWO DESIRAble rooms to let, furnished, without board.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES CHAMPLIN GARDNER, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADOLPHUS SCHLESSINGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUSTIN A. FULLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 16, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1868.
d2-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS GOODRIDGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Francis Goodridge, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868.
d9-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James W. C. Anderson, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868.
d9-law3wW GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PIERREPONT EDWARDS JOHNSON and SAMUEL WINTERNITZ, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Pierrepont Edwards Johnson and Samuel Winternitz, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of December, 1868.
d9-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HASKELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel Haskell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Jas. F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d9-law3wW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

The [illegible] pattern of the [illegible] velocipede—the best in use. [illegible]
No. 2 William-st., New-York.

A.—SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARriages, all styles, at great bargains. One hundred and fifty sleighs. One thousand wagons, bells. Several second-hand carriages. For sale cheap at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE TURNOUT, CONSISTing of a span of black horses, 6 years old; a fine carriage, City make; harness, blankets, and all in good condition; can be bought at a bargain. Inquire of Mr. WISE, No. 116 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES; ONE VERY large horse, fit for cart, truck, or any heavy work; one light mare, 7 to 8 years, 15 to 17 hands high; sold cheap. No. 253 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CART AND HARNESS; horse suitable for heavy work; sold separate if required. Call until sold at No. 121 Beekman-st.

FOUR HORSES WINTERED NEAR City at $10 per month; good stable and attendance. Apply at No. 87 Pearl-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A VERY DESIRAble corner house, with stable, on 5th-av., below 14th-st. The house is full size and in good order. Price $125,000. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in Mitchell-place, East 49th-st., No. 6; the best furnished house in the row; call and examine for yourself; price, $15,000. Address N. L. DEMAREST, No. 360 West 29th-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A fine lot, 26x200; also, fine corner plot on 5th-av., near 70th-st., 100x150; others, all localities.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LAURENS-ST. PROPERTY, NEAR Houston-st.; desirably located for investment. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT, IN WHITE-st., near Broadway; eligible for a first-class store. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

EAST NEWARK LOTS.—THE ADJOURNED sale of the "Ogden tract" will be concluded at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22 at 12 o'clock. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—In the matter of THOMAS L. OLDEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas L. Olden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d3-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A RECEIPT FOR INDELIBLE INK, for using with stencil plates; something which can be made cheaply, without grinding or heating; for such a fair price will be paid; please send sample, marked with ink, stating cost per gallon and price of receipt; nothing wanted unless perfectly indelible. Address STENCIL, New-York Post Office.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

DENTISTRY.

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the City. Sets of Gum Teeth, on Corolite, $12; Platina, $36; Gold, $40. Extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth. Refer to Rev. Drs. Ferris and Crosby, and Drs. Bulkley, Pond, Budd and others.
Dr. WAIT & SON'S Dental Institute,
No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Gas fresh daily.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph W. Bartlett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1868.
d16-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Chapman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1868.
d9-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY R. WINTER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry R. Winter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d9-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEHL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Wehl, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1868.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d16-law3wW*

NO. 1,823.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEROME DENNIS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jerome Dennis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868.
UTLEY HARE, Assignee,
d9-law3wW* No. 55 Cliff-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMANN ROSENFELD, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Hermann Rosenfield, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
d9-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,858.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LUDOVICI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Ludovici, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d9-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FULLER, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, the 11th day of December, 1868. Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin Franklin Fuller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of December, A. D., 1868.
MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Assignee.
d16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES H. BAUMGARTEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses H. Baumgarten, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Dec. 15, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGAW, Attorneys.
d16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Levi, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Dec. 15, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGAW, Attorneys.
d16-law3wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU

Ninth week and last representations of the reigning sensation, OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, SUPERBLY SUNG, ADMIRABLY ACTED, and presented with an [illegible]

[illegible] EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE DURING THE WEEK, except Thursday, when the Theatre Francais will be closed as on that occasion Mr. Grau's Company is to appear at the Academy of Music in aid of the Société de Bienfaisance.

No performance on THURSDAY, this week.

After [illegible] admission half price.

SATURDAY MATINEE, when seats will be secured without extra charge—[illegible]

In Brooklyn NEXT WEEK, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 23 and 24,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 1868.
Annual benefit of
THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 7¾ precisely.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Two acts in seven tableaux.
By Mr. Grau's company of French artists.
Mlles. ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, MM. CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.
To commence with
BARBE-BLEUE.
(First act.)
Mlle. DESCLAUZAS .... as .... Boulotte
Mons. CARRIER .... as .... Barbe-Bleue

Tickets can now be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY BY THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. | LAST BUT THREE OF IXION.
EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK. | LAST BUT NINE OF IXION.
To be preceded by the successful farce of
THE QUIET FAMILY.
COMMODORE FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE, HOST OF HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, and 1,000,000 Curiosities, to be seen at all hours.
NOTICE.—Last week but one of IXION.
In preparation—ERNANI—The Horn of a Dilemma.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS

In behalf of the NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, will make her first reappearance as a Reader, in this City, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1868,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
PROGRAMME.
ROSALIND. "As You Like It." .... Shakespeare
LADY CLARA. "Vere de Vere." .... Tennyson
LADY MACBETH, (including the Somnambulism Scene) .... Shakespeare
COURTSHIP OF HENRY V. .... Shakespeare

Doors open at 7. Reading commences at 8.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

Tickets can be obtained at Smith's Pharmacy, No. 105 4th-av.; Hurlbert's Pharmacy, No. 898 Broadway; Hadley's, Cooper Institute; Pond's music store, No. 547 Broadway; Steinway Hall, (night of the reading.)

WEBSTER LIGHT GUARD,
"E" Company, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
Exhibition Drill and Promenade Concert
AT IRVING HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

CONSTANT MAYER'S
New Picture,
"GOOD WORDS,"
Now on exhibition at
SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 768 BROADWAY.

A LADIES' FAIR, IN AID OF THE FREE Church of the Holy Light and its Home for the Blind, will be held in the hall corner of Broadway and 37th-st., commencing Dec. 15, 1868. Admission, 10 cents.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT No. 28,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE NEPTUNE CLUB Ball, on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Apollo Rooms, corner Broadway and 28th-st., will be admitted at the entrance on 28th-st. Coaches conveying company to the ball will approach from the south through Broadway. In taking up, coaches will form on the north side of 28th-st., toward 6th-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be admitted in line but such as are passed by inspection.
JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

OPEN THIS DAY,
THE NEW COLORS IN
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
SCARFS AND TIES,
WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
SHIRTS, COLLARS
AND
UNDERCLOTHING
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CHRISTMAS SHOES

AS PRESENTS FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
in a great variety of styles, at
S. CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

BARGAINS

in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

JAPANESE GOODS,

New and beautiful, for the holidays, cheap, in great variety, at the new Japanese store, No. 824 Broadway.
A. A. VANTINE.

TOYS.

A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

THE AUTOMATON TOYS.
WALKING GIRLS AND BOYS.
Toys from England, Germany and France.
Toys that walk, talk and dance.
Toys from Russia, China and Japan.
Toys from everywhere made by man.
Games, Albums, Writing-desks, Portfolios, Juvenile Books, &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAR,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

AT MME. VIGOUROUX'S, NO. 120 4TH-AV., one door above 12th-st., stamping, imported embroidery, ladies and babies' trousseaux on hand or to order. Specialty of initials, monograms for handkerchief. Table and bed cloths embroidered to order for holiday presents.

MAISON DE DENTELLES, NO. 9 WEST 23d-st.—Greater bargains, further reductions in rich Black Lace Shawls, rich Laces, choice French Embroideries, &c., to close this superb stock by Jan. 1, at retail.

LADIES' FURS AT REDUCED PRICES—Children's Furs, Pocket Muffs, Mink Furs, Ermine, Astrachan and Sable Furs. Velvet Bonnets at half price. L. BINNS' No. 577 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory-mounted
WALKING CANES,
The LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

COME BUY GOOD NEEDLES IF YOU'RE sane,
The time you come to Maiden-lane
To purchase fancy goods and toys,
To gratify the girls and boys,
The older folks do not abuse,
But buy them things that they can use;
Come buy good Needles yet again,
At first 11 Maiden-lane.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV. ABOVE 34th-st., a very roomy and elegantly furnished house and large stable, to a private family only, and for two or three years, at $1,250 per month; horses, carriages, harness, sleighs, robes, &c., for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT Scarsdale, Westchester County, one-half mile from Harlem Railroad Depot; acre of ground; with fine stable accommodations. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 335 West 50th-st., in the best of order, and immediate possession. Apply at No. 338 West 50th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house on 14th-st. Apply to Box No. 834 Post Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., NEAR THE water, No. 1 Division-av., an admirable place for manufacturing purposes; four-story brick tenement-house, with store on first floor; price $7,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LES BAVARDS.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director

The director has great pleasure in announcing the complete success which has attended his latest production,

LES BAVARDS.

The verdict has been unanimous. Perhaps no opera which has yet been presented in this City has instantaneously met with the same hearty appreciation of its own intrinsic merits. The plot, perfectly blameless, is yet developed with that rare skill which converts a romantic little story into a most charming comedy.

The music, utterly devoid of all artificial effect or claptrap to which composers occasionally stoop, is replete with the most captivatingly beautiful melodies that the fertile brain of Offenbach has yet produced. The opera has been placed upon the stage in a manner sufficiently meritorious to call forth the most generous marks of appreciation from the Press and the heartiest applause from the public.

MLLE. TOSTEE . . as . . ROLAND

Encored after every song.

LAGRIFFOUL and LEDUC, as Carialoval and Torribio, received with thunders of applause, and their great duet
ENCORED FOUR TIMES EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Offenbach's romantic Opera Bouffe, in two acts, entitled
LES BAVARDS.
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY.
SUPERB COSTUMES.
The performance will conclude with the second act only of
BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA .... as .... BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC .... as .... BARBE-BLEUE
MLLE. DE ROSA
IN A NEW BALLET.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 1.
GRAND MATINEE.
LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. TOSTEE and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
SECOND ACT OF BARBE BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC.
Performance will conclude with the
GRAND PAS DE QUATRE,
Danced by Mlle. DE ROSA and Corps de Ballet.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING ARENIC PERFORMANCES.
BAREBACK EQUITATION
BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
THE MELVILLE FAMILY
IN CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS.
STICKNEY'S GREAT PRINCIPAL ACT.
ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS
IN THEIR MOST ASTONISHING FEATS.
TRAINED HORSES, DOGS AND MULES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
The entire establishment is beautifully decorated.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING
From 10 o'clock A. M., until 11 o'clock P. M.
THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
in the
WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL,
DURING THE DAY AND EVENING.
MUSIC FROM THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
The First Complete and Celebrated
SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS.
THE DELAVANTE BROTHERS,
the eminent Aerial Artists, performing
THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE—THE HORIZONTAL BARS.
MME. DELORME, Soprano.
HERR JANSON, Baritone.
THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE,
animated by a thousand Automatic Figures,
PUNCH AND JUDY WITH CAPT. JINKS.
GUS. WILLIAMS, the celebrated American comic singer.
TWO COMICAL GIANTS,
and a great variety of other entertainments,
During the DAY AND EVENING.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Children, Ten Cents.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA; to be had during the day at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST GRAND CONCERT,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON.
The talented children, aged 10 and 9 years,
JOANNA and WILLIE HESS.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats and tickets can be had in Brooklyn at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.

MR. DE CORDOVA

Will deliver his humorous lecture,
THE SPRATTS OF SARATOGA,
at Steinway Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, for the benefit of the Midnight Mission. Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale at Steinway Hall, and at the following ticket offices on Broadway: Nos. 114, 174, 198, 481, 701 and 911; also at Root & Anthony's, No. 63 Liberty-st.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

The new and large organ built for Christ Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., by J. H. & C. S. Odell, and containing their celebrated Patent Pneumatic Compositions, reversible couplers and other improvements, will be exhibited on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at their new and more extensive manufactory, Nos. 407 and 409 West 42d-st.

All parties are invited to examine these great improvements. First-class organists will perform.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The fourth Scientific Lecture ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TEA-KETTLE, will be given THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at STEINWAY HALL, by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, and illustrated with numerous experiments. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Selections on the Organ by Walter Johnston at 7¾, and Lecture at 8. No reserved seats. Admission 50 cents.

MAGIC LANTERNS, STEREOPTICONS, dissolving view apparatus, for parlor entertainments and public exhibitions. Priced catalogues on application. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL TO BE held in the Chapel of the Church of the "Holy Trinity," Madison-av. and 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17, and 18, 1868. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AND CHORAL ORGANS,

New and second-hand, at very low prices for the Holidays, or sold on monthly payments or rented. Call and get a bargain. T. S. BERRY & CO., 593 Broadway.

A SUPERB AND MAGNIFICENT 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale; finished with four round corners, carved legs, double carvings, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung bass and rich powerful tone; made by most celebrated City makers, with five years' warrantee; wareroom price $850; will be sold for $425 cash. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.
A. L. BATTERSON.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

BLUME'S $50 WORTH PIANO MUSIC FOR $3. Best waltzes, polkas, schottische, piano pieces, &c., by Godfrey, Faust, Strauss, Gungl, Weingarten, &c. A fine holiday present, mailed, $3 50. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-115 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 215 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY,
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME.
MATINEE, At 1½. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. | NIGHT, At 8.
The greatest of all living pantomimists,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX .... as .... CLOWN
Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.
MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Children, 25 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50.
Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1868,
will be presented Planché's Charming Comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny, Captain of the Watch to the City of Brussels .... Mr. Lester Wallack
The Baron Vanderpotter .... Mr. John Gilbert
Adolf de Courtray, of Walloon Guards .... Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Officer of the Watch .... Mr. J. Ward
Kristina .... Mrs. Sedley Brown
Katryn .... Miss Annie Ward
To conclude with
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. Woodcock .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Christopher Larkings .... Mr. J. B. Polk
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
David .... Mr. E. Milton
Mrs. Col. Carver .... Miss Emily Mestayer
Mrs. Larkings .... Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Woodcock .... Miss Mary Barrett
Susan .... Miss Monell
THURSDAY, 17th—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
FRIDAY, 18th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, 19th—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
MONDAY, 21st—THE WONDER.
TUESDAY, 22d—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER
FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
THIS WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1868.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1, will be presented
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and public the
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST. NEW SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in JOHN BROUGHAM'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE,
THE EMERALD RING.
A SUCCESS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.
THIS WARM AND COMFORTABLE THEATRE CROWDED TO REPLETION NIGHTLY WITH THE BEAUTY AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Return of the charming and gifted
WORRELL SISTERS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
A new and sparkling version of Offenbach's
BARBE-BLEUE,
Or, The White Gent with the Azure Chin.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS FANNY HERRING, THE GREAT MACARTHY AND BUTLER BALLET TROUPE.
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss Fanny Herring .... as .... Little Barefoot
THE VILLAGE BARBER.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss Fanny Herring.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Great hit of DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR AS THE GENDARMES, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT
Mast. Raphael De Solla, the Infant Tenor.
Debut of Mr. F. ST. CLAIR, Primo Tenor.
TROVATORE MISERERE CHORUS, encored nightly.
Matinee SATURDAY, at 2. Ill-True-Bad-Door.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING until further notice,
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

BY THE
CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH
SABBATH-SCHOOL,
7th-av., near 14th-st.,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868.
Exercises will consist of
CHORUSES,
DUETS,
SOLOS,
DIALOGUES,
RECITATIONS, &c.,
BY THE SCHOOL.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

A LADIES' FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
now held in the
BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH,
Open from 3 to 10½ P. M.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION

OF JEROME THOMPSON'S
Celebrated Pictures,
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
and "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."
5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Second Winter Exhibition, including the works of the late academicians, ELLIOTT, LEUTZE and MOUNT, is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

APOLLO HALL.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artists' Fund Society, containing upward of eighty pictures and models, fresh from the hands of the artists, is now open at No. 845 Broadway, day and evening. Admission free. They will be sold at auction, for the benefit of the Fund, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock.
VINCENT COLYER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—An extra rehearsal of the "Messiah" will be held on THURSDAY NIGHT, 17th; also a rehearsal with orchestra on MONDAY NIGHT, 21st inst. Every member is requested to attend. The performance will take place at Steinway Hall on Christmas night.
SAML. AYERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY'S First Grand Annual Exhibition of Fancy Pigeons and Fowls at No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st., New-York, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 16 and 17. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

ESMERALDA—BY J. VAN LERIUS—NOW ON exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, opposite Wallack's Theatre, DAY and EVENING.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP-TOWN.

THIRD OF THE COURSE.
READINGS.
JAMES E. MURDOCH.
JAMES E. MURDOCH.
THE CELEBRATED SHAKESPERIAN READER IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY,
THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Tickets 50 cents, at Randolph's, 770 Broadway; Kirby's, 638 Broadway, and Fleming's, 663 6th-av.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (Eastern Branch,) No. 473 Grand-st.—Free lecture at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, by Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, for the reception of reports and the election of directors, will be held WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in the rooms No. 30 Bible House.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 896 Broadway. Treatment from 2 to 7 P. M. Author of "Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Physician for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Disease, Recipes of Cures, &c., &c. Mailed free by the Author, or booksellers generally. Price, 50 cents. Circular and contents of books sent on receipt of postage stamp. Direct Post Office Box No. 844, New-York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 4 City-Hall place.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

THE ARMY REUNION.

Meeting in Chicago of the Heroes of the Late War.

All the Union Armies Represented by Their Distinguished Chiefs.

Speeches by Gens. Sherman, G. H. Thomas and Others.

The Purposes of the Convention—Reminiscences and Anecdotes the Order—Some of the Best Already Circulated.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 13, 1868.

From present indications, the Military Convention here, to be held on the 15th inst., will be one of the most remarkable in its *personnel* which ever assembled in this or any other country or age. It will embrace, judging from those already present and known to be *en route*, not merely the leading military spirits of the late war, but the ruling minds of the country for the next generation; and not the least remarkable fact about it is that these spirits of the past and minds of the future will be in the same bodies. There will be present the greatest military commander of the war in the person of the next civil President of the country; and the future head of the army will come in the person either of the first strategist of the day, SHERMAN, or the first tactician of the age, THOMAS. Former Major-Generals innumerable will figure also as Governors of States, as, for instance, COX and GEARY and OGLESBY, and Representatives in Congress as LOGAN and NEGLEY and SLOCUM, while Foreign Ministers, State legislators, hundreds of postmasters and thousands of revenue and tax collectors, will stand in the boots of former Brigadiers and Colonels and Majors and Captains. The Convention will certainly make patent to the most casual observer the fact that the men who saved the nation already rule it.

The purposes of the Convention are not of vital importance, yet its proceedings will be watched with great interest. The organization is simply social in its design, and has nothing to do with political or military schemes. That which sustains it, and makes its annual meetings popular, is that strong and natural desire of the human heart to recall the scenes of the past. It will be a true council of war, in that it will assemble and adjourn without fighting, as councils of war are always said to do. "Peace and good will" is to prevail, reminiscences and anecdotes, not opinions and plans of warlike operations, will be in order, and the humors, and not the horrors, of war will be discoursed.

What a pity it is that it will be impossible to preserve in printer's ink and transmit to posterity the spirit of the occasion! What anecdotes will be told around those festive boards! What reminiscences will be conjured up to cause a moment's sadness only to be laughed away over recollections of a livelier kind. And above all how these reunited comrades will delight in telling good jokes at the expense of their fellows, and how the fellows will enjoy it. Indeed they have already begun to circulate them, and some of the best I send you as a preliminary dish to the telegraphic surfeit.

I hear of one told at the expense of Gen. GRANT, which is quite characteristic and not without humor. It is stated that at the late dinner given to the President elect by Mr. A. T. STEWART, conversation turned on the subject of the naturalization frauds which enabled the Democrats to carry New-York for SEYMOUR, and the amounts of money spent by prominent individuals to secure the election of their favorites. Some one jocosely turned to Gen. GRANT and asked him how many speeches he had made, and how much money he had spent to secure his election. He said in reply that he had expected when he accepted the nomination of the party to be more soundly abused during the campaign by the newspapers of the other party than he had been; and he had early resolved to let all abuse pass unnoticed. He had heard years before of a farmer in the West who had been repeatedly urged to run for Congress, and who at last consented, on condition that he was not to be asked to make a speech or write a letter during the canvass. He was nominated, and soon after it was rumored far and near that he was in the habit of stealing the hogs of his neighbors. He rushed into print and mounted the stump, indignantly denying the charges, throwing them back (in the usual style) into the teeth of his villifiers. "Of course he proved his innocence," suggested one of the listeners. "By no means," returned Gen. GRANT; "his neighbors' hogs had occasionally strayed into his inclosures; and so they *proved it on him*. I was afraid to deny any charges," he added with a smile, "for fear they'd prove it on me." The moral of which story, especially dedicated to politicians, is, "make denials and explanations only after an election," as GRANT did in the "Jew order" case.

There are new and true stories told, too, of SHERMAN, who is to arrive to-morrow. One or two of him I have not previously seen in print, and the best one he tells himself. The Lieutenant-General, as is now well known, is not the neatest of mortals, and one day an intimate friend, in the Army of the Tennessee, asked him why he dressed so. "I'll tell you," said the General. "When I was a Second Lieutenant, I was ordered one day to Washington City, and went in all the glory of a bran new uniform. I was standing in front of the hotel, sunning myself, and quietly smoking a cigar, when I became aware that I had attracted the attention of a number of small boys, who gathered around in such numbers, and with such admiring countenances upturned to mine, that I could not but notice them. As I did so, one of the boldest of them spoke up in a loud voice and asked, 'Mister, where is your engine goin' to squirt?'" Gen. SHERMAN has never been guilty of a completely new uniform since; he buys his uniforms in detachments, and wears them out in instalments.

And this once told, recalls the equivocal compliment which poor dead "General JIM," better known as "Judge" HART, of Ohio, once paid Gen. SHERMAN. HART had been one of Ohio's shrewdest lawyers, as the successor of BEN WADE in the Senate, Senator THURMAN, found to his cost on more than one occasion; and when the examination into the famous Quartermasters' frauds at Nashville was ordered in 1864, Col. HART—he was only a Colonel, though always called General—was put in charge of the Court of Inquiry. When he reported the decision to Gen. SHERMAN, who was always most earnest in the prosecution and punishment of any rascality in his command, he said to HART: "Colonel, you think this decision is perfectly just, eh?" HART immediately replied: "Gen. SHERMAN, you may be a better General than I am—I think you are—but I'm a d—d sight better lawyer than you are." Considering SHERMAN's ignominious failure in his first law case at Leavenworth, in which he was so badly beaten by a pettifogging opponent that, fortunately for the country, he abandoned the profession for the army, this opinion of HART's was at any rate doubtless strictly just.

HART was a singular character, and though he meets with his old comrades in spirit only, there are one or two incidents of his career which they are glad to recall. He used to carry what little clothing he kept in the field in a pair of saddle-bags; and these, when not on his saddle, were strung across his shoulder. He one day reported to Gen. THOMAS in this condition, with the additional objectionable feature of a straw hat. Gen. THOMAS, a strict disciplinarian, could not let this violation of military propriety go unrebuked, and he alluded to the Colonel's appearance. HART was ready with a reply. "Gen. THOMAS," he said, "I didn't come into the service to spend all my money for good clothes; I'm here to put down this rebellion."

At the battle of Nashville, Gen. T. J. WOOD gave the field officers of his division the privilege of dismounting when making the charge on HOOD's line, and being near Col. HART, he addressed him personally to that effect. "Gen. WOOD," said HART, "I'm forty-five years old, and this horse is only five; I think he's better able to carry me over those works than I am to walk, and so I mean to ride." He sat in his saddle during the charge until a cannon ball killed his horse and carried away the calf of his leg. Some of his soldiers advanced to help him from the field. "Let me alone," he exclaimed, "leave me where I can see you go over those works." And there he laid and watched the successful charge which broke HOOD's line and army forever.

Whenever any reference is made in a circle of soldiers to slovenly-dressed officers, every eye at once turn to Gen. A. J. SMITH. He commanded a corps familiarly known for their habits and mode of warfare as "SMITH's Guerillas," and though noted for their rough appearance, it used to be said that SMITH was the worst-dressed man in it. He did not like the nickname which his command had received, and once reported by telegraph from Cairo to HALLECK, "I am here with my command, the wandering tribes of Israel, without name or number." HALLECK telegraphed in reply, "Continue in your exodus until you reach the land of CANBY, when you will be given both a name and number." Gen. SMITH was approached once, by a farmer, who complained that his troops had stolen all his chickens. SMITH at once issued an order to the effect that his troops were not in the future to confiscate more than sixty chickens from any one farmer! In spite of his personal habits of dress, Gen. SMITH was disposed to be a strict disciplinarian, and it is related of him that once, on inspection, he accosted a soldier who had repaired his uniform by sewing on the regulation "U. S." buttons with the letters inverted. "There, Sir, you've done it at last." The soldier looked puzzled. "You've succeeded in doing what the rebels can't; you've turned the United States upside down."

Gen. T. J. WOOD, whom I have mentioned, and who is to be here, was a good soldier, with one glaring fault: his official reports were almost endless. Very soon after the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR, Gen. WOOD, like a good many other disgusted Democrats, took the stump in Ohio for Gen. GRANT. His former Adjutant-General, Col. BRISTOW, now a lawyer in your City, told the fact to a mutual acquaintance. "When did he make his first speech?" asked the friend. "About a month ago," replied BRISTOW. "Has he finished it yet?" was the next very natural inquiry. But, though WOOD was a slow writer, he was a quick fighter, and did gallant service with his sword if not with his pen.

The Proceedings of the First Day—Organizations Effected.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Chicago is active to-day with soldiers, and what is remarkable, all of them are officers, ranging in rank from the General of the Army to Second Lieutenant. Many of them are bearing names that have become historic, and will be handed down to future generations as inseparably connected with the life of the Republic. The hotels where the headquarters of the different armies are located are alive with excitement and enthusiasm. At an early hour in the day the different armies gathered at the various places named for the purpose of transacting the business connected with their organization. The meeting of the Army of the Ohio was held at the Briggs House at 9 o'clock this morning, Gen. J. D. COX in the chair. The chair stated that it had been proposed to meet and hear the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and then adjourned to meet at 10:30 o'clock in Caledonian Hall. Gen. SMITH, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, then submitted the following list of officers:

President—Major-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD; Vice-Presidents, Major-Gen. George H. Stoneman of New-York, Major-Gen. J. D. Cox of Ohio, Major-Gen. N. S. Haskell of Indiana, Major-Gen. Joseph E. Cooper of Tennessee, Major-Gen. L. J. Henderson of Illinois, Major-Gen. George S. Hartsuff of Michigan, Col. W. E. Hobson of Kentucky, Col. Stewart of New-Jersey, Col. Thomas of Minnesota, Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside of Rhode Island; Recording Secretary, Major-Gen. Julius White of Illinois; Corresponding Secretary, Col. J. A. Campbell of the District of Columbia; Treasurer, Col. W. Wheeler of Illinois.

The report was laid on the table until the regular meeting.

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

At 12 o'clock the Army of the Ohio met at Caledonian Hall, Gen. COX in the chair. The nominations for officers (as given above) were unanimously confirmed. Gen. SCHOFIELD, the President, then took the chair, and Gen. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, and Major-Gen. THOMAS, and all the staff officers connected with them, were made honorary members. The constitution and by-laws were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of officers was held at the Sherman House this morning, for the purpose of organizing the Society of the Army of Georgia. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM was appointed temporary Chairman, and Capt. BROWN, Secretary. The committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following gentlemen permanent officers of the Army of Georgia: President, Major-Gen. H. W. Slocum; Vice-Presidents, Gens. Jefferson C. Davis, A. S. Williams, Mower, W. F. Willard, Barret, Jackson, Carlin, Morgan, Casey and Wolcott; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. R. W. Brown; Recording Secretary, Capt. B. Taylor; Executive Committee, Gens. Robinson, Barnum, Mitchell and Col. T. Jones; Treasurer, Gen. Whittlesey.

On motion of Gen. BARNUM the initiation fee was dispensed with. All honorably discharged officers of the Army of Georgia are declared eligible to membership on signing the roll. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the constitution and by-laws for the government of the association will be submitted.

The business meeting of the Army of Tennessee was held this afternoon at Crosby's Music Hall. In the absence of the President, Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Vice-President GILES A. SMITH took the chair. A committee of seven was appointed by the Chair to nominate officers for the ensuing year. A committee of ten was appointed to designate a place for the next meeting.

Gen. T. A. HURLBUT, after prefacing with some eloquent and appropriate remarks, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed from the Army of the Tennessee to attend the inauguration of Gen. GRANT on the 4th of March next, and tender him fitting congratulations.

On motion of Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, the discussion of Gen. HURLBUT's resolution was postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait on Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS, and request them to meet the members of the rank and file of their old commands some time to-morrow.

The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The armies of the Cumberland and Georgia held their joint meeting this afternoon at McVicker's Theatre. Gen. THOMAS presided, assisted by the Vice-Presidents of the Society. Gen. THOMAS congratulated his comrades upon the happy auspices under which they gathered.

Rev. J. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, was announced as Chaplain for the year.

Gen. GROSS, the Treasurer, then made his report, showing the receipts of the Society to have been $186,575, and the expenditures $180,352, leaving a balance of $6,223.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at Indianapolis.

Rev. GRANVILLE MOODY offered a long preamble and resolutions, stating that

Whereas, The National Lincoln Monument Association, of the City of Washington, had adopted a design for a monument, prepared by CLARK MILLS, which, when completed, will be unequaled as a work of art, &c., &c.; and that

Whereas, Among the figures already selected from the army, we are gratified to find Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, HOWARD and WADSWORTH; and,

Whereas, The name of Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS has been before the Board of Managers, and will be adopted at the ensuing meeting; therefore the Army of the Cumberland

Resolve, That we approve the important enterprise; that we have learned with pleasure that an equestrian figure of Gen. THOMAS will be placed by the side of other heroes named, and that we pledge ourselves to cooperate most cheerfully with the Board of Managers in the furtherance and completion of the work.

The resolutions were received with great applause. In this movement Gen. THOMAS was taken completely by surprise.

He came forward and with great emotion said he felt obliged for the flattering tribute, but he had done nothing but his duty, and he had tried to do that with all his heart. He earnestly desired that the Committee would lay the resolutions on the table.

At this point Col. LOOMIS, one of the Vice-Presidents, stepped forward and in a ringing voice put the resolutions, and with one accord the entire assemblage rose to their feet and shouted a prolonged aye, that fairly shook the building.

They then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

A meeting of the Thirteenth Army Corps was held in the Circuit Court Hall this afternoon. Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND presided. The annual fee for membership is $1. The organization includes all persons who ever reported to the corps as members, as well as all Generals to whom Gen. MCCLERNAND reported. A number of officers joined the Association. A committee was appointed to perfect an organization of the Corps, and a badge was adopted, which contains the monogram "13th A. C." The meeting was then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE GRAND REUNION.

The Opera House was crowded this evening to its utmost with soldiers of the Grand Armies, and citizens. Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS presided, and introduced Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, who made the welcoming address. He spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: It is made my pleasing duty to address you this evening in words of welcome for deeds that have been spread before you. From the city and from the country, from the town and from the village you have come together, the representatives of your grand volunteer armies which responded to the country's call in her hour of danger, and fought her battles, sometimes side by side, and sometimes far apart, yet always in unison. [Cheers.] At her bidding you returned to your homes as farmers and as mechanics, as citizens, and after a short rest you have again assembled, as it were, upon a pinnacle to look back toward that vale wherein you struggled so long; to point out to each other the spots of greatest interest, and to live over again those hours and days and months of deepest anguish or of joy, and know that you have laid aside forever the feelings of animosity and anger which you may have entertained, and that you have dropped into oblivion the little jealousies and rivalries of the hour. You now stand here with hand extended in fraternal friendship, who have ever gloried in the right to defend the flag of your country. On land and sea, you have fought for the Union of our fathers—[cheers]—and the flag of our whole country. [Cheers.] No mere self-glorification now animates you, but just pride in your own actions, and deep, intense love of the comrades who stood by your side in the hour of deadly strife, and shouted with you in the hour of victory. [Cheers.] Happily, my friends, you did not belong to that class of our people, in whose hearts was planted from youth the pernicious doctrine of State power, that the citizens should love a part of the country better than the whole. [Applause.] You were reared in a better school and taught to revere the Constitution of the whole country, and to love the wise and genial influences under which are assured the largest measure of security and happiness consistent with the safety of the whole nation. We believe that the will of the majority should rule; we believe that in this we have discovered a panacea for ills that have from the earliest history of the world ravaged and afflicted the human family. But we were no exception to the general rule that minorities will not always bow peaceably to the decision of the majority, and found that we must maintain the privileges of our birthright by force. You may search history in vain for a more flagrant violation of faith than that which resulted in our civil war. Never were people more ruthlessly, more unwillingly dragged into a long and bloody conflict; never was a nation so utterly unprepared for the attempt. To prepare for the danger was called cowardice, and the whole civilized world was taught to believe that the broad stripes on our flag were to be trailed in the dust, the stars sunk forever from view, and that our fair fabric of Union was broken up beyond recall. Our attempts to reason were laughed at, our laws were derided to scorn, public property was seized, and a war begun. Men wasted their eloquence in vain attempts to avert the storm; statesmen exhausted the last peaceful remedy, and not until this time was the last arbiter resorted to. The volunteer soldier then stepped forth into the field and offered his life and his service to defend and maintain the Government against all its enemies, and swore an oath that rebellion and anarchy should not rule this land, but that liberty, justice and law should be restored to their rightful throne. [Cheers.] He has kept his word, and you now behold the good Ship of State again full-rigged, and once more on her free course to a glorious future. You know that flag is still there. [Cheers.] Not a star has been lost—not a stripe dimmed. That same flag we have followed so often in the glare of the scorching sun, by the moon's pale beams, by the light of the blazing pine torch, now waves aloft in victory and peace. Shall I not, then, claim for you, who represent this ideal volunteer, the higher honor—yes, the highest honor, that can be conceded by mortal. You can easily recall how long the war seemed to us in its progress, but how short even now, looking back, after a period of little more than three years. How inconceivably short, then, will it appear to those who, a hundred years hence, will grope through the pages of history to learn of events and causes that led five millions of people to rebel, when no single act of oppression or tyranny was ever alleged. We owe it to them, while in the vigor of life and health, to record the parts we played in this grand drama of life, with the motives and feelings that actuated us through its various stages. Many a time you have laid upon the bare ground with no canopy above you but that of heaven with its hosts of glittering stars, and I know you have dreamed of a time to come, when seated in peace and security, surrounded by admiring friends, you would be crowned with a tiara of light such as now hangs over you. [Cheers.] Four of your comrades—one from each of the armies specially represented here—will address you and tell you of the deeds you have done. Give them a willing and attentive ear, and when you go back to your homes tell them all that these armies, though dispersed in the flesh, live in the spirit as strong and enthusiastic as they were four years ago when in the very death grapple with the enemies of our country and of civilization. And now, in the name of the Committee that has made these preparations, I extend to you all a cordial greeting. To the veteran of 1861, to the recruit of 1865, yea, to the convert of the very last hour of grace, in the name of the people of Chicago, who have provided the means, I bid you welcome, and assure you that a seat awaits you at every fireside; and in the name of every patriot of the land I give you welcome, and tell you the lightning's flash is not swift enough to satisfy their yearning hearts to know what is done here this night. The presence of the men about me, their high office, and the duties they have left to be with you here, all attest the interest and grandeur of the occasion, and in their names, too, comrades all, I bid you thrice welcome. [Tremendous applause.]

After a song by the Glee Club "America,"

Gen. BELKNAP spoke to his comrades of the Army of the Tennessee.

ORATION BY GEN. CRUFT.

Gen. CHARLES CRUFT then delivered an oration of an hour's length on "The Army of the Cumberland." His discourse was principally devoted to the consideration of the following topics: First, the prominent characters of the rebellion; second, the origin of the Army of the Cumberland, and its exploits in the great struggle for the life of the Republic; third, its peculiarities as a distinct army in the field; fourth, the teachings of war. He briefly alluded to the long chain of causes stretching through more than a generation, which had estranged the North and South. It was not any single cause which brought about the war, but a combination of many. The most noteworthy of these causes was the persistent effort made by the South so to shape Federal legislation as to foster and extend the institution of African slavery and to establish a certain political dogma known as the doctrine of "State Rights." This rebellion, stripped of all poetical and other surroundings, was an effort on the part of the eleven States of the Union by force of arms to throw off the Federal Government and establish a confederation which should perpetuate the barbarisms of African slavery, and perpetuate the political heresy of State rights. It was a fratricidal war, the hands of brother were arrayed against brother, and father against son. It was a war of sentiment, the South was fighting for a cherished set of social and political ideas which had been instilled from the cradle upward. The North, at the start contended for the integrity of our Government; but as the contest deepened, the freedom of the negro assumed a prominent position, and before the war closed became a ruling sentiment. The Army of the Cumberland had its origin as follows: The germ of the Army of the Cumberland consisted of that portion of Federal soldiery first organized at Louisville, Ky., in the Summer of 1861, by Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON. The bulk of these original troops were Western volunteers, chiefly from the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Gen. ANDERSON was succeeded in command by Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, and he by Gen. BUELL, who was in his turn succeeded by Gen. ROSECRANS. Finally Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS became its leader. Gen. CRUFT minutely detailed the operations of the Army of the Cumberland, from the beginning to the close of its exertions.

REMARKS OF GEN. COX.

Gen. J. D. COX spoke for the Army of Ohio. Although he was here as the representative of the Army of Ohio, he would speak only briefly of what related to that organization, and hasten to the inquiry of how an army society may be made to produce some desirable results by throwing light on the history of the war, or by thorough scientific criticism of its events. The Army of the Ohio, which last bore that name was organized in the Summer of 1863, and consisted at that time of the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps, and Cavalry Corps, besides garrisoned troops in various parts of the Department. Its regiments came from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and East Tennessee, and during the first year of its new organization had the benefit of the systematic discipline of Gen. HARTSUFF. After a brief period, it passed under the control of Gen. STONEMAN; and, finally, just before the opening of the Spring of 1864, the present Secretary of War, Gen. SCHOFIELD, became its commander. Gen. COX then traced the fighting history of the Army of the Ohio from its inauguration to its close. His oration was more than an hour in length.

Gen. COGSWELL spoke for the Army of Georgia. He said: After more than three years and a half, now passed since we laid down our arms and were finally disbanded, since turning from the art of war we took up the better arts of peace, and although now neither wars nor rumors of wars disturb us, but peace, rather, is everywhere assured, and the old flag, more than ever now the emblem of true nationality, liberty and valor, floats under every sky, respected and unassailed, yet we, the former members of SHERMAN's armies, once more assemble at the call of our commanders, but it is to meet our citizens quietly and in peace in the loyal city, with no clank of the sabre, no sound of the musket, no rumbling of the artillery, no wagons blocking up roads, and with neither war nor panoply of war. We meet, not because we are soldiers, but because we have been soldiers, because here, and at this time, we want to revive associations of our past, to recall to memory the experiences of the camp, bivouac, the field; to strengthen those friendships which are friendship, only known to those who have fought by each other's side, which are not broken by every breeze that blows. We meet to refresh our memory of those deeds which go to make up brilliant record of our countrymen in arms on so many fields of battle; in fine, we meet to bring again to mind that communion of exposure, of hardships, of daring, of pleasure and of pain, glory and victory which has already made us present and absent, brothers forevermore.

Gen. COGSWELL then detailed the March to the Sea, in which his army bore a conspicuous part. This was followed by the "Retreat" by the band, taps by the drum corps and the audience dispersed.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Michigan Central Railroad and the Great Western Railroad of Canada announce that they will return free to Suspension Bridge all soldiers and other persons attending the reunion of the Armies of the West who paid full fare going westward over said roads.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 15—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜ for the account.

American securities opened at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74¼; Erie Railway shares, 27; Illinois, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market tends down, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands.......................................10⅞d.

Middling Orleans.......................................11d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer but not higher.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 15—1:30 P. M.

Consols, 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 74⅛. Railway shares are firmer but not higher.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier but not quotably lower.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable and causes a dullness in the Cotton market.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firmer, but not higher; Corn 38s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western; Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork flat at 98s. 9d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d. ℔ gallon.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

COTTON—The market is declining.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 15—5:30 P. M.

Consols close at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 74⅛. Railway shares quiet at 27 for Erie, and 96 for Illinois.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 78⅝ for the old issue.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15—5:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is tending down, and prices have declined fully ⅛d.

Middling Uplands.......................................10⅝d.

Middling Orleans.......................................10⅞d.

The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 15—5:30 P. M.

Tallow heavy and weak at 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Petroleum is firmer at 52f. 50c.; holders ask ¼f. more.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

COTTON dull, both on the spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 126f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings to arrive, 121f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Exchange on New-York dull at ¼ ℔ cent. discount buying, and par selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 50@$7 75. WHEAT moderately active and declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 23½@$1 25; No. 2 weak at $1 15; since 'Change $1 15¼ was bid. CORN quiet; New and Kiln-dried declined 1½c.@2c.; Old No. 1 nominal at 80c.; New dull; Kiln-dried, 55c.@58c. OATS quiet and dull at 47c. RYE in fair demand at an advance of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 18¼@$1 19. BARLEY dull and weak at a decline of 4c.@5c.; sales at $1 62. WHISKY steady and firm, but quiet at 94c. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $26@$24 50. LARD, 14¾c.@15½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 13c.@13½c.; Short Rib Middles, loose, 12c.@12½c. Dry Salted Shoulders, loose, 8½c.@9c. DRESSED HOGS active and steady at $8 75@$9 75. LIVE HOGS moderately active and steady for best grades, and easy for lower grades; Common to Extra, $7@$8 25. BEEF CATTLE quiet; Cows, $3 75@$4 40; light Steers, $5@$5 25; Extra Choice, $9@$10. RECEIPTS to-day—10,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

COTTON is steady; Middlings, 23c.@23½c.; sales, 5,200 bales; receipts, 4,858 bales; exports, 1,8518 bales. Gold, 135⅞. Sterling Exchange, 147¾; Cotton bills, 146¼@146⅝; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. discount. FLOUR slightly easier; Superfine, $7 10@$7 12½; Double Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8 50. CORN, firm and scarce; white, 77½c.@78c. OATS firm, 68c. BRAN unchanged. HAY—No Prime or Choice offering; Fair is firm at $24 50. PORK inactive at $27¾. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@18½c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD—Tierce, 17½c.; Keg, 18½c. SUGAR active and advanced ¼c.; Common, 9c.@9½c.; Prime, 12¼c.@12½c.; Yellow Clarified, 12½c.@13½c. MOLASSES active and tending up; Common to Prime, unchanged; Choice, 82c.@84c. WHISKY firm; Western Rectified, $1 02@$1 15. COFFEE—None in first hands; prices unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

FLOUR has advanced 25c. ℔ bbl., with a good demand; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White; $11 25@$11 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand; sales, 2,500 bushels White Canada at $2 19; also 2,200 bushels Choice do. at $2 25, and 2,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 50, and 10,000 bushels No. 1 do. on private terms. CORN quiet at $1 04@$1 05. OATS held at 68c. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ ton. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30, and Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1 05; to New-York, 95c., and to Albany, 67c. The amount of grain in mills and elevators, and afloat in this city to-day is as follows: Wheat 338,000 bushels; Corn 124,000 bushels; Oats, 17,900 bushels; Barley, 83,400 bushels; Rye, 21,800 bushels. Of the Wheat about 600,000 bushels are held by millers.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON, 22½c. FLOUR firm; low grades are higher and in good demand; Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $9@$10 25. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm but slow at 75c.@80c. OATS firm and unchanged at 56c.@60c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE very firm at $1 27@$1 30. WHISKY firm at 94c. MESS PORK, $25 50@$26. BULK MEATS higher. DRY MEATS—Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Ribs, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Sugar Cured HAMS, 16¾c. LARD—Tierces, 15¾c.@16c.; Keg, 16½c.@17c. LIVE HOGS—Drovers are anxious to sell; the range was from $7 50@$8 60. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 7,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

FLOUR steady at $7 50@$8. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN quiet. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE firm at $1 40. COTTON firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 96c.@97c. DRESSED HOGS active at $10 25@10 75; receipts, 9,000 head. MESS PORK held firmly at $26; $25 75 was offered for the month of January. BULK MEATS advanced ¼c.; Shoulders one month in salt sold at 10¼c. loose; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c., loose and fully cured; Sugar cured Hams, 17c., packed. LARD advanced ¼c.; sales at 16½c., on the spot; 50 tierces seller January at 17c. GREEN MEATS excited; holders sell sparingly. Gold, 135. Exchange firmer. Money unchanged.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

FLOUR quiet; sales 500 bbls. at $8 25 for Western Spring; $7 75 for City Ground Spring; $9 50 for Amber and $10 50 for White Western. RYE FLOUR nominal at $7. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 28; 4,000 bushels Amber Canada at $1 80, and 1,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. CORN a shade easier; sales car lots Old Western at $1 01; New at 83c., on the track at 90c., Kiln-dried. OATS dull; sales one car load at 68c. Other articles dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

TOBACCO firm; sales 53 hhds.; New Common Lugs, $5 25@$6 75; Medium Leaf, $13 50. HOGS, $9, gross. MESS PORK, $26 50. COTTON, 23½c. New-Orleans SUGAR, fair to prime, 12c.@12½c. Plantation MOLASSES, 65c.@67c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 82. CORN, in bulk, 60c. RYE, $1 40. OATS, 57c.@58c. BULK MESS—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c., packed. Raw WHISKY, free, 98c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; Winter declined 5c.; Amber, $1 84@$1 86. CORN steady, Old and New declined 1c.; Old No. 1 88c.; New 67c. OATS steady; sales of No. 1 at 60c. RYE easier; Michigan $1 30; No. 2 $1 25. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS, buyers are holding off for lower prices.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

COTTON quiet and nominally unchanged; receipts, 1,266 bales; exports, 1,697 bales. FLOUR, low grades firm at $6@$7. CORN dull at 65c.@70c. OATS, 65c.@70c. PORK, $26@$26 50. LARD, 16c.@17c. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

COTTON market quiet; sales 800 bales; Middlings, 22¾c.@23c.; market opened at the outside figure and closed at the inside; receipts, 2,003 bales; exports, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 41½c.; RESIN $1 60@$1 65; Strained and No. 2—TURPENTINE, $1 90@$1 92. TAR, $2 05. COTTON—Middling, 22c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

FLOUR in demand for export; quotations are unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 70@$1 85. Legal Tenders, 74.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

COTTON—Market dull and nominal; sales, 700 bales; Middlings, 22¾c.; receipts, 2,754 bales.

The weather has been rainy all day.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24½; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼. Gold, 135⅛.

[Advertisement.]

BRIDGE REMOVAL.—The Loew Bridge is to be removed at once. Let us congratulate everybody on the subject, and, above all, let us congratulate the many thousand persons who, in consequence of that nuisance, have hitherto been unable to feast their eyes in peace and quiet upon the exquisite specimens of the hatter's art accumulated in the windows of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. A five minutes' inspection of one of KNOX's masterpieces will convince anybody of their superiority over all other productions of the kind.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Ombria	Dec. 2	Hamburg	New-York
Java	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Palestine	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Dec. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Rising Star	Dec. 16	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Dec. 17	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at 7 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 15.—*In steamship Holsatia, for Hamburg.*—H. Hendrichs, Ferd. Krmuth, L. B. Cohn, Bernh. Loeb, Topiff Johnson, Capt. H. A. Galdten, John C. Walkinshaw, F. Armstrong and lady, Mrs. Fanny Ayers, Herman Braun, Oscar Heinrich, C. Hittel, Herman Meyn, Thos. Harwood, Herman Abraham, Nathan Wrlezirky, Jacob Klein and lady, Miss Elizabeth Klein, Carl Schmid, Hy. Wix, M. Kroster, M. Pinggars, Mary A. Rafferty, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets....... 4 35 | Moon sets....... 7 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 26 | Gov. Island..10 15 | Hell Gate.....11 37

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow via Moville Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate north and easterly winds W. of Cape Race, thence strong N. W. gales; signalized bark Neptune, 48 miles S. of Nantucket.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool Oct. 25, with mdse. and 103 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Dec. 3, lat. 42 30, lon. 54 30, had a hurricane from S. S. W., which lasted for 6 hours, with great violence. Dec. 7, off Nantucket, was in co. with ship Abby Ryerson, from Glasgow for New-York.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda 28 ds., with hides, &c., to J. Norman Harvey. Had heavy N. W. and W. gales the entire passage; was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; sprung mizzenmast-head and did other slight damage.

Bark Vinland, Tapscott, Somerset.

Ship James Guthrie, (of Boston,) Johnson, San Francisco June 20, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific July 29, with light easterly winds; passed Cape Horn Sept. 12. Sept. 17, lat. 57 S., lon. 77 W., saw a large number of icebergs and field ice, and was 3 ds. passing them; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 21, in lon. 37, and since that time has had a succession of westerly gales. On the 6th inst. was off Barnegat; had a heavy gale from N. W., and was driven to the Gulf Stream.

Ship Chancellor, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has had westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 28 and 30, in lat. 43 50, lon. 50 20, had a hurricane from W. N. W.; was hove to 15 hours under bare poles; lost and split sails.

Ship St. Lucie, (new,) Chapman, Bath, Me., Dec. 4, in ballast to C. Comstock & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Brig G. F. Paniston, (of Walton, N. S.,) Burgess, Dry Harbor, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood and pimento to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Calvin B. Knox. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had heavy gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, spars, rudder-head, bulwarks, &c. Nov. 13, off Falmouth, Jam., spoke brig Onebucto, from Montego Bay for St. Ann's, to load for New-York.

Brig Ambrose Light, (of Boston,) Higgins, Manzanillo 20 ds., with tobacco, cedar, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and W. gales; lost and split sails, &c. Dec. 8, lat. 39, lon. 71, spoke schr. Francis Hatch, from Rockland, Me., for Richmond; she had been blown off the coast, and had been laying to for 5 ds.; she had also lost forward-house, and lost and split sails.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Tracey, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. James W. Haig, Brower, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Goodspeed & White.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Jones, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Norfolk, Va., 3 ds., with spars to A. Abbott.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Vaughan, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Sophia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McHenry, Martinique 16 ds., with fruit to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Emma Wadsworth, MacIntyre, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. V. Barkalew, Holmes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Magee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. Stagg, Terpering, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. John Somes, Heath, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Hayes, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. A. Hill, Peterson, Providence, from Philadelphia.

Schr. Westmoreland, Wright, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert D. Rice, McDane, Gloucester, with fish to J. W. Wilds & Co.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Norfolk, Va., for Fairhaven.

Schr. Ophir, Webster, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Cloud, Seaman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Storey, Blake, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Ivins, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Annie S. Freeman, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Wave, Ryder, New-London.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hutchinson, Boston.

Schr. John A. Dexter, Martin, Pawtucket.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Days, Norwich.

Schr. Quickstep, Hawkins, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. C. Freeman, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Joseph Ryder, Holmes, Boston.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Randell, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida, Philips, Taunton.

Schr. David Nelson, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Wm. B. Cartell, Dunn, Boston.

Schr. Ella Jane, Cook, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah A. Blake, Blake, Taunton.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Chief, Smith, New-London.

Sloop Deep River, Scott, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of New-York, for Liverpool via Halifax; Holsatia, for Hamburg; Charleston, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk. Ships Commodore, for San Francisco; Crest of the Wave, for Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 15—Arr. schrs. Primass, Laconia and Nettie Cushing, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York; ship Pedro Piandolet, from Havana.

Cld. ship N. Mosher, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 15—Arr. bark Edwin, from Cadiz, short of provisions, for Boston; brig Charles Albert, from Port Spain for Baltimore.

Passed up for Norfolk—U. S. steamship Shamokin, from Rio. All on board were well.

Passed up for Baltimore—Bark Adelaide, from Rio; brig Chattanooga, from Porto Rico, and Rentine, from Rio.

Passed out—Ship Gray Eagle, for Rio, and schr. Willie, for Cuba.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15—Cld. ships Robert Kerr, for Liverpool, with 37,000 sacks of wheat; Semiramis, for Liverpool, with 36,000 do.; Alexander Duthie, for Cork, with 34,000 do.; National Eagle, for Hong Kong.

Miscellaneous.

The bark La Plata, Crowell, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, with a cargo of hides, &c., went ashore on the night of the 14th inst., seven miles south of Barnegat, N. J.

The Submarine wrecking steamers Yankee and Lackawanna have been dispatched to the assistance of the bark La Plata, ashore seven miles south of Barnegat.

Capt. Samuels, of the Submarine Company has contracted to launch the schr. R. S. Dean, ashore on Deal Beach, N. J.

The Submarine wrecking steamer Yankee reports the brig Mary E. Thompson, of Boston, with a cargo of 300 tons coal, ashore Cape Island, N. J., full of water, and will prove a total loss. The brig has been stripped of her sails and rigging.

The schrs. Louise Crockett and William & James, ashore at Hereford, N. J., were successfully hauled off by Capt. L. P. Brown, with steamer Yankee of the Submarine Wrecking Co. The L. C. was brought to New-York, and the W. & J. proceeded to place of destination.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 15.—Intelligence has been received here of the total loss of the ship John Duncan, belonging to the Messrs. Reid, of this city. A son of James Reid was on board, and, with the two mates, is among the lost.

Spoken, &c.

Allen Rowell—brig, from Philadelphia for Portland, Dec. 15, off Shinnecock.—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb.)

Henry Parker—brig, bound W., Dec. 13, lat. 36 30, lon. 73.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanillo, Nov. 24, schr. Susan, to sail next day for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 15.—The North German Lloyds steamship Union, Capt. Von Santen, which left New-York Dec. 3, arrived here at 8 A. M. to-day, on the way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 15.—The steamship City of Washington, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

Marine Disasters.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 15.—The ship Arnold Boninger, Capt. Steenken, which sailed from Rotterdam Nov. 18 for New-York, put into this port in a leaking condition, having experienced a heavy gale.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—The bark Alice, Capt. Silk, from New-York, arrived at this port, with rigging damaged, having experienced a heavy gale.

THE FOLLOWING MEN

tioned testimonials are submitted to the public:

Messrs. CARHART & NEEDHAM: I can, with pleasure, speak of your instruments in the highest terms.
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E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, late CARHART & NEEDHAM, Nos. 143, 145 and 147 East 23d-st., New-York, Church, School and Parlor Organs and Melodeons, for Holiday presents, at reduced prices. The most perfect VOX HUMANA ever produced. Also the Vox Celeste of unequaled purity.

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Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00.	Send for list.
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Cups and saucers, ℔ dozen, 24 pieces	2 00.	
Water goblets, ℔ dozen	1 50.	Good article.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15. WHITE PARIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates. CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.

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California has become famed for its wines. The vineyards of France and Germany have been reproduced in the Golden State, and the product of their wine-presses has become famed the world over. Their vintage takes higher rank than the adulterations so frequently sold for a high price as European manufactures.

The Pioneer House of Perkins, Stern & Co., established in 1854 on the Pacific side, rank among the first in the cultivation of the grape, and were the first to introduce California wines east of the Rocky Mountains. By the purity and excellence of their wines, through their untiring energy and perseverance, they have established an enviable reputation, and are known the world over as the leading house in the California wine trade. Mr. Kohler, of this firm, is styled the Longworth of the Pacific. They have one million five hundred thousand gallons of pure grape wine in their vaults in San Francisco, from which the eastern houses, at their respective depots, secure their supplies. Here may be found the largest and choicest selections of these wines and grape brandies ever offered in the country, and we would suggest to all those in need of fine, pure wines for medicinal, table or other uses, to give them a trial, which are sold at one-half the price of similar foreign productions.

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NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY-ST. NEW-YORK
NO. 108 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON.
NOS. 34 AND 36 LA SALLE-ST. CHICAGO
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AT A
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CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes.
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 15, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.

On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.